The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Carlist seems to be another "Lost Cause."

—Senator Logan's wife is seriously ill in Washington.

—Egypt and Abyssinia are about to exchange olive branches.

—The specie shipments to Europe yesterday were $500,000 gold coin.

—Nytro-glycerine claimed another victim in the oil regions yesterday.

—The Governor of Maine has signed the act to abolish capital punishment.

—There was a little ventilation of the Allegheny poor house scandal yesterday.

—To avoid mortifying her lover, who was poor, a Montreal heiress was married recently in a $30 muslin dress.

—A monetary panic is imminent in Hayti. Bills of exchange of large houses in New York have been returned protested.

—Elijah Shaw, of Wales, Mass., owner of five woolen mills, employing 275 hands, has failed. His liabilities are $500,000.

—A meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce has been called for to-morrow to endorse "hard money" resolutions.

—The Mississippi House of Representatives was engaged yesterday in hearing testimony in the Ames impeachment case.

—Cincinnati is indignant, and says it can accommodate the Republican Convention at regular hotel rates, and yet not be crowded.

—Score one for Conkling. He gets his own way in having the New York Republican State Convention meet at Syracuse, March 22.

—The report telegraphed that the Phoenix silk mills of Paterson, N. J., have suspended, is untrue. The mills are in operation as usual.

—Mr. Sherman is still tinkering on a bill to refund the National debt, and yesterday presented a new bill for Congressional consideration.

—The Southern Ohio Fair Association at Dayton has decined to hold its annual fair on September 26th to 29th inclusive, five days in all.

—Minister Schenck writes to a confidental friend, a near relative, in Dayton, Ohio, that he has not resigned, and does not contemplate resigning.

—The Sulphur Spring Orphans' Home, near Buffalo, N.Y., was burned on Wednesday morning. Over fifty inmates narrowly escaped with their lives.

—The speechmaking at last is ended, and the case goes to the jury to-day. It is generally thought that Babcock will know his fate before Court adjourns to-day.

—President Dominique, of Hayti, has ordered Cuban refugees to quit the country within thirty hours, on penalty of being delivered up to the Spanish gunboats.

—An address has been prepared and signed by all the Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature urging upon that party the nomination of Secretary Bristow for the Presidency.

—Mr. Bowen, according to his story, was like unto Daniel in the lions' den last night at Pastor Halliday's house. For an innocent man Mr. Beecher allows his friends to adopt curious tactics.

—Jamaica advices state that the condition of affairs in Hayti is alarming. The Revolutionists have purchased the steamer Octavia, taken in ammunition, and sailed from Jamaica for Port au Prince.

—The New York *Sun* thinks "one navy yard for constructional purposes on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, with a few naval stations besides, and no need, and properly administered, would be worth far more than the whole lot are now."

—A delegation of liquor dealers from the National Society of Wine and Liquor Traders is in Washington endeavoring to secure a reduction of the tax on spirits fifty cents per gallon. They say they "have come to stay," and seem to be in good spirits.

—Senator Sharon feels very much depressed by the hard times. He informed a Chicago *Tribune* reporter, on Monday, that the Comstock Lode, of which he is chief owner, would probably only yield during the coming year $40,000,000 worth of silver.

—Speaker Kerr has returned to Washington considerably improved in health. I is his desire to again assume the duties of the Chair, but his physicians advise him to rest for the next few days. He will not probably again preside before next Monday.

—George MacDonald, author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood" and other works, has in press a novel in which he attempts to combat the recently promulgated views of Tyndall, Proctor, and others, on the conflict between science and orthodox Christianity.

—They are at loggerheads in the Maryland Legislature over the Centennial appropriation, one branch fixing the figure at $50,000, and the other at $15,009. In the meantime the Baltimore press is getting nervous for fear "My Maryland" will not be properly represented, owing to this procrastination.

—A Boston paper says: "A review of the labor market shows that the wages of workmen employed at necessary trades in Boston has fallen off in three years, while those at work upon occupations more ornamental than useful are receiving about the same. As a natural consequence the number of carpenters and masons now employed shows the greatest falling off."

—The New York *Times*, speaking of the nomination of Orth by the Republicans for Governor of Indiana, says: "The nomination is unquestionably a strong one, for Mr. Orth is a gentleman of the highest character, and there is nothing which his enemies can produce to his disadvantage, either in his public or private life. We have no doubt that with such a candidate as this at their head, the Republicans of Indiana will be able to make a spledid fight this year."

—The Rothschilds' will pocket about a million dollars as a profit for their part in the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. They advanced the ready cash, $20,000,000, and got a commission of about three quarters of a million—that including the interest they charge on the money for the four months it is loaned. They made the other quarter of a million by the rise in the stock as they knew of the contemplated purchase and had control of the market. Taken altogether it was a pretty juicy slice for them.

—On Wednesday General John Rodman, formerly Attorney General, accompanied by two of his sons, met Capt. Harry J. Todd in front of the State House in Frankfort, Ky. General Rodman stepped up to Todd, and denouncing in strong language certain statements made by that gentleman in the Lexington *Gazette*, slapped him in the face and immediately afterward a pistol shot grazed Todd's leg. Rodman then drew a knife, but Todd saying he was unarmed, the bystanders interfered and prevented the affair from proceeding further. Both parties are of the highest standing and generally esteemed.

—The New York *Tribune* (speaking, perhaps, from a Gould standpoint) says of the arrest of Richard B. Irwin that "there may be revelations which will hurt Mr. Hatch more than Irwin and that "under such circumstances Mr. Hatch's present procedure bears to the worldly the appearance of a very thin game of bluff. It looks as if we should presently see him in the attitude of the Irishman who valiantly advanced to seize a hornet's nest, and was presently calling upon all his friends and neighbors to hurry up and help him to let go of the pesky thing."

—Schuylkill county is moved from center to circumference by the discovery of glaring frauds in Mahonoy township. These frauds, which have just been brought to the attention of the Court, are said to quite eclipse those for which the County Commissioners were convicted last fall, and so sternly sentenced by Judge Pershing. Systmatic peculation, carried on by the said of forgery, is charged by the auditors both against the township and school district officers, and the District Attorney is preparing to have the guilty parties indicted.

—One singular fact shines through all the rumors of the President's dissatisfaction with the course of Secretary Bristow and of the prospective removal of the latter. No man has yet been discovered to whom the President has expressed any purpose to ask for the Secretary's resignation. If he has any such purpose, he has kept it hid den in his own breast. He has not intimated it to Mr. Bristow even by a sign. He has not demanded the resignation of Solicitor Wilson, nor has he expressed any desire to kick the Solicitor out of the White House. In short all representations of the President's desires and intentions have been underdent's desires and intentions have been unauthorized, some of them misrepresenting, and others entirely false.

—That was a lively caucus of the Democrats at Harrisburg on Tuesday night. The debate was quite pointed and personal. The little grab of "$10-a-day" was the African citizen among the cordwood. Our Irwin, of Allegheny, we are told, was pooh-poohed the idea of giving the State a "quit claim" to the extra land in case the session was prolonged. The fear was expressed that the Republicans would forse a fight on the general appropriation bill with the provisions for the extra pay, and Faunce wanted to know what the Democrats were going to do about it. Finally it was agreed that if the Republicans should cruelly force the fighting on the extra pay to refer the question to a committee and thus avoid the danger of a direct vote. The question of leadership next came up, and after a peppery debate a resolution was adopted constituting the chairmen of five principal committees as an advisory committee, whose lead should be followed in the House, and who should have general charge of advancing important bills. So a temporary peace has been hatched up between the opposing factions.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Bill to Increase the Indebtedness of Second Class Cities Discussed.

Empowering Councils to Fix the Salaries of City Officers.

The Salaries of Allegheny County Officers.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 23, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at ten o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Latta in the chair.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. YUTZY, to improve the breed of horses in Somerset county, requiring keepers of stallions to take out an annual license therefor.

By Mr. COOPER, an act conferring upon Judges of Courts of Common Pleas for the several counties of the State power to appoint commissioners with authority to take depositions.

By Mr. NEWMYER, to authorize the cancellation of trusts of real and personal estate where the same has been or may be hereafter bequeathed or devised to married women.

Bills on Third Reading.

The following bills were considered on third reading, or final passage:

Relative to costs in criminal cases. Amended and laid over.

A supplement to the act relating to Orphans' Courts, approved March 18, 1875. Lost.

A joint resolution instructing the Attorney General to proceed by a writ of *quo warranto* to forfeit the franshises of the corporation chartered under the title of "State Line and Juniata Railroad Company," now known as the "Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Railroad Company." Agreed to.

A further supplement to the act relating to Orphans' Courts, approved March 29, 1832, designed to extend the fourteenth section of said act so as to authorize investments by executors, trustees or other persons holding property in a fiduciary capacity, in bonds or certificates of a debt created by any counties, cities or municipal corporations of the Commonwealth. Agreed to.

A further supplement to the act regulating elections, providing for assessors in boroughs, wards or townships divided into two or more election districts. Postponed.

To authorize the appointment of a suitable person as superintendent to take charge of the Marine Hospital at Erie. Agreed to.

Bills Passed on Second Reading.

For the prevention of cruel and unnecessary experiments upon dumb animals. Amended so as not to apply to experiments made to discover facts not already known to science. Agreed to.

To create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases in the Commonwealth. Lost.

Relating to mechanics' claims, authorizing the amendment of the same. On motion of Mr. ERMENTROUT it was recommitted to the Judiciary General Committee.

Authorizing separate Orphans' Courts of this Commonwealth to try by jury issues of fact of *devisavit vel non*, and others, and providing for the exercise of such jurisdiction. Amended and laid over.

An act authorizing an increase in the indebtedness of any city of the second class in the Commonwealth.

During the debate on this bill the hour of adjournment arrived, and the orders of the day were called, Mr. WOOD having the floor on an amendment pending.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Personal Explanation.

Mr. HUHN made a personal explanation in reference to an article in the Harrisburg *Morning Patriot*. The House then proceeded to the consideration of

Bills on Third Reading.

A supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of a special detective officer in any of the several counties of the Commonwealth. Passed finally.

An act to provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on the public roads of the Commonwealth. Passed finally.

An act regulating the incorporation and powers of telegraph companies. Amended and laid over under the rule.

An act empowering Councils of cities of the Commonwealth to prescribe by ordinances the salary to be paid out of the City Treasury to the Mayor, Controller, Treasurer and all other officers and employes of said cities respectively, in lieu of all fines, fees and costs, the manner in which said salaries shall be paid, and directing all fees, fines and costs to be paid into the City Treasury. Passed finally.

An act to change the place of holding sessions of the Supreme Court for the Middle District, to provide for fitting up and furnishing suitable rooms for the purpose. Passed.

Regulating Corporations.

Mr. HOLLENBECK moved to reconsider House bill 32, a supplementary act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies, corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce, and on motion it was postponed for the present.

Bills Read in Place.

Mr. HUHN read in place an act for the payment of the soldiers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania called out to suppress riots in the counties of Schuylkill, Luzerne, &c.

An act making an appropriation to provide for the exhibition of the mineral resources of the State at the Centennial.

The house then adjourned until 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 P. M.

Salaries of County Officers.

Mr. MYERS asked leave to introduce from the Committee on Constitutional Reform a Senate bill relative to the salaries of county officers, the payment of fees received by them into the State or county treasury in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. It was reported with amendments to correspond with the House bill, and refers to Allegheny county and Philadelphia. It will be called up for consideration to-morrow (Thursday). It leaves the salaries of Allegheny county officers the same as at present, with the following exceptions: Register and Clerk of Orphans' Court, receiving now annually $2,500, increased to $5,000; County Controller, receiving $3,000, increased to $4,000; Assistant District Attorney, receiving $1,500, reduced to $1,200; County Engineer, receiving $2,500, increased to $3,000; County Solicitor, receiving $800, increased to $1,000. It allows the County Jailor $2,500 and County Detective $1,000. The bill will receive important changes when it comes up for consideration.

Bills on Third Reading.

The House then resumed the consideration of bills on third reading.

An act to authorize the appointment of chaplains for the Senate and House of Representatives for each regular and adjourned annual session, and providing for their compensation. Passed.

An act fixing the compensation of witnesses for the probate of wills. Passed.

An act to amend an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth, approved the 31st of March, 1860. Passed.

An act in relation to appeals from the judgments of justices of the peace and aldermen of the Commonwealth for wages of manual labor. Passed.

An act to repeal the act to fix the mileage and change the time for the meeting of directors of the poor of Huntingdon county. Passed.

An act authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of medical science. Amended and laid over.

An act to regulate the practice of dentistry, and protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto in the State. Passed.

An act to regulate the publication of accounts and financial statements of school boards. Passed finally.

An act, authorizing appeals in cases of summary conviction and judgment in a suit for a penalty before a magistrate or court not of record. Postponed for the present.

An act to amend an act to confer upon Courts of Quarter Session of the Commonwealth power to annex land or parts thereof of persons resident in one district to another district for school purposes, so as to allow the annexation of lands in a township or borough to a city containing less than ten thousand inhabitants. Passed finally.

A supplement to the act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce. Negatived, two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative.

The House then adjourned.

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FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

A Bill to Reorganize the Army.

Amending the Pension Laws.

Refunding of the National Debt.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1876.

SENATE.

Pensions.

Mr. LOGAN, presented a petition of disabled soldiers asking that the provisions of the act of June 18, 1874, be extended so as to include all who lost an arm below the elbow or a leg below the knee, and that they be allowed a pension of twenty-four dollars per month. Referred.

Temperance.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition signed by over fifteen thousand women of Indiana and nearly fourteen thousand voters of that State on the subject of temperance, asking Congress to appoint a commission to investigate and report as to the effect of the alcoholic liquor traffic; secondly, to prohibit the importation of alcoholic liquors from foreign countries; thirdly, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia and territories of the United States; and, fourthly, to require total abstinence from alcoholic liquors of all civil, military and naval officers of the United States. Referred.

A War Reminiscence.

He also presented a petition of Robert Small, of Charleston, asking compensation for the capture of the steamer Planter at Charleston in May, 1862. Referred.

Mr. MORTON, in presenting the petition, said Small captured the steamer in Charleston harbor and delivered her to the officer commanding the United States squadron outside of the harbor. It was a gallant achievement, and had he been an officer of the navy he would have received a larger amount of prize money. As it was, he received but a very small sum. He hoped the Committee on Naval Affairs would give the petition attention.

Refunding of the National Debt.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill amendatory of the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, authorizing the refunding of the national debt. Placed on the calendar. The bill is as follows:

That the acts to authorize the refunding of the National debt, approved July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, be so amended that the amount of bonds bearing four and one-half per cent. interest authorized to be issued be increased to three hundred million dollars, and that they be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, instead of after fifteen years.

Second. That act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for in the acts to which this act is an amendment, nor authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States, and the provisions of acts to which this act is amendatory not inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby continued in force and effect.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. STEVENSON, to repeal so much of the act of December 17, 1872, as provides for a pivot draw in any bridge across the Ohio river between Covington and Cincinnati.

Indian Reservations.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon the United States Courts and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against Indians.

After the adoption of several amendments the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Ohio River Bridges.

Mr. JONES (Ky.) introduced a bill for the repeal of so much of the act of 27th of December, 1862, as provides for a pivot draw in any bridge to be erected across the Ohio river between Covington and Cincinnati. Referred.

The Army.

Mr. BROWNING introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the army, to provide for its gradual reduction, and to consolidate certain of its staff departments. Referred.

It reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight, and infantry regiments to twenty-three, and provides that there shall not be any new enlistments till the number of enlisted men shall be reduced to twenty thousand; that regimental organizations of artillery shall be abolished, and that the artillery shall be hereafter known as Corps of Artillery, and shall consist of five batteries of light artillery and sixty batteries of heavy artillery. The officers of artillery are to be one Chief of Artillery, with the rank of Brigadier General, four Colonels, six Lieutenant Colonels, twelve Majors, sixty Captains, one hundred and twenty First Lieutenants, and sixty-five Second Lieutenants. It locates the general service school for cavalry and infantry. It provides Aides De Camp for general officers as follows: The General three, Lieutenant General two, Major Generals two each, and Brigadier Generals one each. There are to be no new appointments and no promotions in the Bureau of Military Justice or among Judge Advocates. It merges the Quartermasters' and Subsistence Departments into one organization, to be known as Department of Supplies, which is to consist of one Chief, with the rank of Brigadier General, one Colonel, ten Lieutenant Colonels, twenty-four Majors and forty-two Captains. The Medical Department is to consist of one Surgeon General, with the rank of Brigadier General; one Assistant Surgeon General, with the rank of Colonel; two Medical Surveyors, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; five surgeons, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; forty surgeons, with the rank of Major, and one hundred and twenty-five assistant surgeons with the rank of First Lieutenant mounted for the first five years, and with the rank of Captain mounted after five years' service. The number of contract surgeons is to be limited to fifty. The office of Medical Storekeeper is abolished. The Paymaster General is to have the rank of Brigadier General, and there are to be no new appointments to the grade of Major in the Pay Department until the number of Majors shall have been reduced below twenty, at which number they are to remain fixed. It provides for a board for mustering out of service officers reported unfit for the proper discharge of their duties. It confines appointments to the grade of Second Lieutenants to graduates of the Military Academy, and to first Sergeants of artillery, cavalry and infantry. It fixes the monthly pay of First Sergeants of artillery, cavalry and infantry at forty dollars per month. It repeals the law that allows women to accompany troops as laundresses.

The Tariff Laws.

Mr. WHITTHORNE offered a resolution declaring that the commercial, manufacturing and business interests of the country are so seriously depressed in consequence of the uncertainty of the future financial policy of the Government that it is unwise and inexpedient to legislate in regard to any radical change in the tariff laws until after the resumption of specie payments.

Objected to and the resolution went over under the rule.

Buffaloes.

Mr. FORT, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to prevent the useless slaughter of buffaloes in the territories.

After discussion the bill was passed. The bill makes it unlawful for any person not an Indian to kill, wound or in any manner destroy any female buffalo or any greater number of buffaloes than are needed for food or for market.

Pensioners of 1812.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill amending the laws granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and their widows. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls the names of surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers, of the military and naval service of the United States, who served for ten days in that war and were honorably discharged, and the surviving widows of such officers and men; provided that the widows were married prior to 1815. The pensions are to be at the rate of eight dollars per month, and the act is not to apply to any person now receiving pension at the rate (or over) or to any person receiving less than eight dollars per month, except for the difference up to eight dollars a month. It also directs the addition to the pension rolls of all names stricken therefrom on account of sympathy with the rebellion, and in case of their death, their widows are to be entitled to a pension and arrearages. The subsequent marriage of a widow is not to prevent her from receiving arrearages, and in case there is no widow, arrearages are to go to the pensioner's minor children.

Mr. HOSKINS moved to amend by giving pensions to those who served in the war for five days, instead of ten days, as provided by the bill. Adopted.

Mr. CABELL moved to strike out the proviso which provides that widows of soldiers must have been married prior to 1815. Adopted.

Mr. BAKER moved to strike out from the bill all that portion which provides for returning to the pension rolls the names of those soldiers stricken therefrom on account of sympathy with the rebellion.

Without disposing of it the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 23.—The steamship Cornwall and City of Montreal, from New York, and Batavia, from Boston, have arrived out.

PORTLAND, February 23.—Arrived—The steamship Prussian, from Liverpool.

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

Address of District Attorney Dyer for the Prosecution.

The Arguments Closed and the Case to be Given to the Jury To-day.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—District Attorney Dyer commenced the closing argument in the Babcock case at half-past ten o'clock this morning before a crowded Court room. At the outset he referred to his conduct of the office since he resumed it some months ago, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as the prosecutor of the whisky ring. He disclaimed the idea that he had been led into the prosecution of any innocent men, and told the jury that he appeared without malice or other intention than as the representative of the whole people, to prosecute great wrongs in the case. He characterized it as a most remarkable one, and the course of the defense as still more remarkable. He accused Judge Porter of trying to drag the President into the case needlessly and groundlessly, and said the President's deposition is before the jury. He has been examined, and I shall comment on his testimony as I would on that of any other witness, but when the gentleman, for a purpose of his own, represents the President as on trial, I don't intend that

The Red Flag

which he has thus flaunted in my face, shall be followed to battle. As well might he have said the President was on trial when John McDonald was being tried, or as well when any other of those conspirators were before the Court.

At some length Colonel Dyer attempted to show that this point was used by the defense to influence the Republicans on the jury, and then continued: I don't intend that the adroitness of the gentleman shall put me in the attitude of assailing the administration. I intend to bring this defendant from behind the back of the President, where they have tried to place him, and I intend that he shall stand on his own merits in this case, and they shall not swing around a verdict from this jury by pretending that the President is on trial. When or by whom of the prosecution, has the President been assailed? Colonel Broadhead has not done it in his argument. I got a note of it on my opening, and yet, for an hour yesterday, Judge Porter stood here and defended the President. Sensible and wise as they say General Grant is, he will not thank the gentleman for dragging him into this case in this manner. What motive should actuate me in attacking the President? There is not a man on the jury, or within the sound of my voice who doesn't know I am a Republican. Did I not vote for Grant's second election? I voted in both National Conventions for his nomination for the Presidency, and at the polls I voted for his election. No more agreeable duty can the commission which entitles me to speak here to-day, but I don't intend General Babcock, the private secretary to the President, shall escape because he is the private secretary. I would try him as I would try Bassett, or McFail, or McDonald, or Joyce. The gentlemen know there is no malice in me toward the defendant. I never spoke to him but once, and then I was introduced to him. But when I am satisfied from the evidence against him was I to smother it because he was a Republican and I was a Republican and the President and Secretary were Republicans?

Colonel Dyer then drew a comparison between the manner in which the defense seemed to assail the gangers and underlings, and the manner in which those in whose hands lay the removing power were protected.

The Press and Public Opinion.

Noticing Judge Porter's remarks on the press and public opinion, the speaker said: They are terribly afraid of public clamor, but what have you to do with that? They abuse the newspapers from one end of the land to the other, but what is that to you, who are here to try this case on the evidence which has been presented to you.

Proceeding to his next point, the District Attorney said: It is an amusing defense. Judge Porter makes new starts and applauds the President for an hour, and then denounces Andrew Johnson, who is dead and gone. He applauds General Grant, thinking to strike some of you who are Republicans, and then he turns round and denounces the carpet-bag Republican, and some of you that didn't believe Johnson should be impeached. Now I don't know from the speech of the gentleman from New York whether he was for Grant or for Johnson. It reminds me of the old rhyme I have heard all my life—

"He wived in and wived out,
Leaving the law in doubt;
Whether the law, who rode the track,
Was going North or coming back."

Now, I don't know what the gentleman thinks, but when the President reads what Col. Broadhead has said, and when he reads what I said in my opening, and finally what the gentleman for the defense said, he will not thank the gentleman for bringing him to the front in this prosecution and putting Gen. Babcock behind. Unable to meet the evidence, he has start out to defend Gen. Grant, when no word has been said against him. Promising that I intend no disrespect to the President, for some of his friends seem to think he must be taken care of, while I think he is able to take care of himself, I will say this: The defense reminds me of an eminent doctor, who, having been called to attend a lady in confinement, met a neighbor next day, and was asked "how the patient was doing." "The child is dead," the doctor replied. "The mother will die, but with the aid of the Lord, I think I can save the old man." The whole defense has been to impress you with the idea that the President was on trial.

Foreign Waiters.

Col. Dyer then dwelt on other matters which he claimed had been dragged into the case in the argument for the defense, but which were wholly foreign to it. The jury had nothing to do with the opinions of the press as to the acts of Judge McDonald, Avery or McKee. He asserted that he was acting with the Republican party in attempting to crush out wrongs and frauds, and quoted the President's language that he was acting in harmony with the administration—"*Let no guilty man escape.*"

Col. Dyer then passed to an examination of the evidence in reply to Mr. Sterrs' argument.

The speaker proceeded to read the telegrams which passed between Babcock and Joyce, quoting the latter's "Is it safe?" question and answer, and commenting on the necessity for the use of selections from the rogue's vocabulary and for fictitious signatures.

He continued: The President does admit that Babcock had protested against the raids here on the ground that they should be made, if at all, by men of unquestioned honesty.

Col. Dyer then went into a close analysis of all the telegrams and letters offered in evidence, placing them in their proper relations with each other, explaining under what circumstances they were sent, the object to be attained in sending them, and drawing the conclusion therefrom that Babcock was not only legally guilty of connection with the conspiracy, but that he was in frequent correspondence by mail with Joyce and McDonald during the years 1873, '74 and '75, although no letter had been brought out to prove it. The nature of some of the dispatches, however, and the peculiar circumstances under which they were sent, made clear to him that letters had passed between those parties in the light of which the blind expressions and allusions in them were understood. He said John McDonald is as game a little man as ever lived, and he would suffer his arms and legs shrivel from his body before he would admit that he was ever connected with the ring. Joyce will never tell either, unless the screws are put a little tighter. I would like to hear him tell all he knows. He could unfold a tale that would make many men in this country quake. The defense said that men of both armies had been willing to this defendant, extending sympathy. He took both armies to hit both sides out here in Missouri, where the issues of war have been dead and settled for years. That can do no good. It was an attempt to wheedle the jury, and has no connection with the case. You, gentlemen, have nothing to do with newspapers or public opinion, but you are here to do your duty according to the law and evidence in the case. I would not detract one iota from the brilliant record of Gen. Babcock, but you must know that McDonald, Avery and Maguire—all these men had as good characters as this defendant. But good reputations must not shield them or him from just punishment. Was it not admitted General Babcock's good character without the necessity of bringing men from Washington to prove it. The charge against this defendant is merely misdemeanor, the punishment of which is not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000 fine, and imprisonment of not more than two years. A sworn official convicted of conspiracy is punished much more severely. I say if ever there was a case that justified conviction this one does, for the evidence against the defendant is written in his own hand. I know the influence that he undertakes to hold him up, but I do not object to it. If a man is able to gather around him such influence to back him up in the day of trouble, I could not say aught against it. I stand here with the conviction that no man, high or low, will escape the punishment his crime merits, and it encourages me to feel that I am supported by an intelligent Missouri jury. I knew it would be an easy thing to track down a rectifier, but I knew there would be a current to stem when the Government laid its hands on one so high.

Gentlemen—I ask your enlightened judgment to bear me out in my duty. I can say truthfully that no animosity rankles in my bosom against this defendant, and he and his friends should far rather speak well of the public officer, sworn to do his duty, who faithfully endeavors to perform it, than say he is actuated by malice and ill will. Gentlemen—You are relied upon for a verdict that will send joy to every honest man and women in this country. Let it go abroad that here in Missouri is found a jury which has the nerve to do its duty. I say it will do more to build up this Government than anything else. It rests upon the juries of this country to vindicate the laws, and if you fail in your duty and are not faithful to the trusts you have assumed, this republican government must fall, because its revenues will be appropriated by thieves and its name fall into disgrace. They have spoken to you of the defendant's children. But, gentlemen, there are a million little tiny hands now held up in this country crying, "Give us our daily bread," and will the verdict of a Missouri jury say to them you must cry on for bread. But men who have plundered the Treasury may enjoy all the luxuries of life. Do your duty and your honest neighbor will grasp your hand, glad to know that you have not only done it in this case, but that you have done much to relieve your country of the distress that has been inflicted upon it by public plunderers.

This ended the argument, and the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow, when it is expected Judge Dillon will charge the jury and give the case into their hands.

FROM WASHINGON.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1876.

Trans-Continental Railroad Company.

General Fremont was before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Judiciary to-day, with reference to the late Trans-Continental Railroad Company. He testified that he knew of no money having been improperly spent to influence the passage of the bill, and, therefore, could not furnish a list of the beneficiaries, as has been asked by the committee. He was closely questioned about the negotiation of bonds of the Memphis & El Paso Company in Europe, and said the company sold them to Poradies, of Paris, who was at the head of the Stock Exchange, and who put them on the market with the declaration that they were guaranteed by the United States, which was not the fact. The company not only did not advise, but knew nothing of such declaration until after it was made.

The Democracy and the Finances.

The Democratic Caucus Committee held an adjourned meeting to-day on the financial question, but arriving at no conclusion, adjourned to meet on Friday. The members of the committee say they are under an injunction of secrecy regarding the proceedings, and therefore are not at liberty to communicate any specific information on the subject further than to assert that all the members are desirous of harmonizing their opinions in view of the political as well as the financial importance of the question, that the delay in arriving at a conclusion arises from a fear that if a platform be prepared to satisfy the hard money men, those of contrary opinions may be placed at a disadvantage in certain States. The proposition of Representative Payne, on which as a basis the committee are still engaged, does not, however, design interfering with the present volume of the currency, but merely requires the Secretary of the Treasury and the national banks respectively, to reserve a certain percentage of gold from year to year as a step in advance to specie payments, leaving time and circumstances to produce a general resumption. In view of such a proposition the repeal of that clause of more advantage to the country than its retention, all agreeing that the resumption of specie payments at that time is impracticable.

Negotiating Loans in Utah.

The main feature of Senator Christiancy's bill regarding elections in Utah is a restriction of the elective franchise to make citizens of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who have violated the Anti-Polygamy Act of July 1st, 1862, by commencing the practice of polygamy subsequent to that date. The bill also requires the use at all elections of unmarked ballots, of a uniform size and appearance.

The Government as a Tenant.

It appears from official statements that the various departments of the Government expend over $200,000 annually for rent of buildings in the city. The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds contemplate terminating such expenditures, and will endeavor to restore to the departments all business now transacted outside of them.

Army Reform.

It is estimated by General Banning that the army reform bill introduced by him to-day, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, would, if passed, eventually effect a saving of $2,500,000 annually.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

SPAIN.

Preparing for a Decisive Blow.

MADRID, February 23.—It is officially announced that a council of Generals has been held in the North, at which King Alfonso presided. The council decided to attack the Carlists on all sides. General Primo de Rovera is marching against Zumarraga. The fortifications near Estella have been destroyed.

Ex-Queen Isabella.

SAN SEBASTIAN, February 23.—King Alfonso will remain here a few days. It is said ex-Queen Isabella will reach the frontier on Friday or Saturday next.

Carlists Concentrating.

A Carlist force is concentrating at Goizueta, a strong position, commanding the road to Navarre. The Carlists are also concentrated at Lecumberri, to the northwest of Pamplona. Don Carlos has taken refuge in the Oizama Valley, to the east of Lecumberri.

TURKEY.

Amnesty to Insurgents.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 23.—The Sultan has signed the proclamation granting amnesty to all insurgents who return to their homes within a month. The proclamation announces that it will have all their houses and churches, which were destroyed, rebuilt at the public cost, and will furnish the insurgents means of resuming their usual avocations. The authorities on the frontier are ordered to acquaint the insurgents of the Imperial decree, and afford the necessary facilities for returning home.

Stubborn Herzgovinians.

VIENNA, February 23.—The *Presse* says that there are 28,000 Herzegovinian refugees in Dalmatia, and they are resolved rather to starve than return to their homes. The British men-of-war are cruizing off the Dalmatian coast.

A FEARFUL CATASTROPHE.

A Man Torn to Pieces by the Explosion of a Nitro Glycerine Magazine in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, PA., February 23.—A catastrophe that has long been feared by the people of St. Petersburg, occurred this evening about six o'clock. The nitro-glycerine magazine of the Robert's Torpedo Company, situated in a hollow a short distance northeast of the town, exploded with terrific force, shattering the windows, rocking the buildings, and spreading consternation on every hand. No conjectures were necessary as to the nature of the sudden disturbance. Every one seemed to instantly comprehend what had happened and hundreds rushed to the scene of the disaster.

The Terrific Shock.

As nearly as can be ascertained the facts are as follows: James Barnum, an old employe of the torpedo company, it is supposed, was engaged in placing some cans containing about one hundred and twe nty pounds of nitro-glycerine in the magazine when it exploded. Barnum had just brought the explosive in from Edenburg. The crowds that rushed to the spot were appalled by the sight that met their view. The unfortunate Barnum was torn to fragments, portions of his body being lodged in the trees near at hand. Upon a log, about twenty feet from where the magazine stood, lay a piece of his left arm and shoulder, together with the heart and some other parts, while equally distant, another direction, was found the lower half of his spinal column, and a portion of the trunk. One of the horses driven by Barnum was instantly killed and the other was so badly injured that it had to be shot. Barnum leaves a wife and two children. A companion who came in from Edenburg with Barnum left him only a few minutes before the explosion.

A Defaulting Bank Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Some days ago a small bank, known as the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, in the western part of this city, suspended, its directors giving out that they would soon be able to settle all indebtedness. It now seems that the accounts of its cashier, Rudolph H. Dixon, the son of an old and highly respected citizen, discloses a deficiency of $30,000. He was to have met the directors on Monday to agree upon means to make his account good, but he did not appear, and it now turns out he left his home at Glendale, a few miles from the city, last Saturday, and has not since been heard from, nor is it known where he is.

SECOND EDITION

NEW YORK.

The Great Brooklyn Scandal.

Unlooked for and Exciting Denouement.

Meeting Between Bowen and the Plymouth Examining Committee.

NEW YORK, February 23, 1876

At the morning session of the Advisory Council Dr. Bacon, on behalf of the special committee to which was referred the letter from the Andover Seminary church calling for a council to try the case of Mr. Beecher, presented a report, in which the committee say Plymouth Church should not accept the invitation. They commend very highly the Andover Seminary, but regret it should have put forth such a call. It is held that one church should never, according to Congregational usage and polity, call for the trial of the pastor of another, especially after an investigation had been held by the latter and the pastor declared innocent.

The discussion of the first resolution offered at last evening's session by Committee No. 6 was then resumed, and was participated in by Drs. Strong, Parker, Porter and others whose names could not be learned. There was but little division in the Council which should have put forth such a call. It is held that one church should never, according to Congregational usage and polity, call for the trial of the pastor of another, especially after an investigation had been held by the latter and the pastor declared innocent.

The discussion of the first resolution offered at last evening's session by Committee No. 6 was then resumed, and was participated in by Drs. Strong, Parker, Porter and others whose names could not be learned. There was but little division in the Council with relation to the adoption of this resolution, and the Council finally decided that the investigation held in 1874 was adequate, and Plymouth Church had done its whole duty in the matter.

The committee of nine to whom all matters for final consideration of the Council are to be brought comprises President Porter, chairman, Dr. Fairchild, Dr. Salter, Dr. Strong, Dr. Sturtevant, Dr. Bacon, Bradford R. Wood, Judge Withey and ex-Governor Bailey.

It is understood that a committee of three was appointed to report what action shall be taken in regard to Mr. Moulton's letter. It is said Mr. Claflin and Mr. U. Bowen will probably further before the Council this evening in secret session.

At the afternoon session the second resolution presented last evening by the committee on question No. 6, "Shall there be a further investigation of the charges against Mr. Beecher?" was taken up and discussed at great length, Drs. Bacon, Porter, Storrs and Twitchell supporting it.

Rev. Lyman Abbott presented a resolution to recommit the whole matter back to the committee for further consideration. This was lost, and another delegate offered a resolution that inasmuch as Mr. Beecher and Plymouth church were anxious for further investigation of the charges against the former, the Council recommend that another investigation be held.

Dr. Abbott made a violent address against this course, in which he is said to have urged that as the Council had already decided the previous investigation to have been thorough, it should not now advise

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

ROUMS at Frankfort, new 5s, 10½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

PROFESSOR LANGLEY, of Allegheny Observatory, has embodied in a brief pamphlet an account of researches he has made in the Solar atmosphere, a copy of which we acknowledge. His method of heat measurement is novel and ingenious.

THE relative chances of the candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination are being discussed with a liveliness that indicates a very decided interest in the subject. So far as expression is given, BLAINE bids fair to be the coming man.

REPRESENTATIVE JONES, of Kentucky, had a concurrent resolution ready to offer in the House, on WASHINGTON'S birthday, granting, in view of the glorious memories of the day, an unconditional amnesty to all not already lifted out of the slough of the rebellion. It embraced an attempt to make WASHINGTON pull JEFF. DAVIS through.

THE movement to probe the pension business is gaining headway in Congress. It is believed that there is a vast amount of fraud involved, in that pensioners do not die or change—a singular exemption, as regards mortality, as compared with other people. Neither do the children of pensioners grow to maturity, a very singular fact, indeed. All this, and more, is to be looked into, probably by a committee or commission appointed for the purpose.

THERE is an unaccountable hostility in several quarters to the proposed investigation of our municipal water bond transactions. We have seen it stated that the credit of the city will be impaired by such investigation. We do not see how this can be: We are responsible for the bonds, principal and interest, and no investigation will weaken or strengthen this fact. But suppose the investigation should indicate where some of the proceeds of the bonds went, and lead to the recovery of the money due the city? This is the aim of the investigation, and we see no harm as the result of any that may occur.

THE Democracy of this county were supposed to have arranged an armistice, at least, when Mr. HOPKINS was elected to Congress; but the idea of figuring in a National Convention operates prejudicially to good nature, and the renewal of the old fight at the several conventions in this city will be apt to open the old sores once more. We are occasionally in a benevolent mood, and feel like giving good advice to our neighbors. We do not think Democratic fighting does the Republican party any good, and hence we imagine a compromise can be effected without concessions from both sides. Let the BARR crowd, or "ring" agree that they will support the HOPKINS candidate, and *vice versa*, and then toss up a penny as to which delegation shall be recognized. This will accord with Democratic ideas.

THE Sinking Fund, by means of which the retirement of one per cent. annually of the public debt is accomplished, is an obsolete and quite absurd feature of our financial system. It requires the retirement of one per cent. of the debt annually, but the bonds thus retired, in place of being canceled, are kept alive, and interest paid on them. Thus, the amount actually put aside under this arrangement is practically one and a half per cent. amounting to over $32,000,000, principal and interest annually. If the bonds retired were canceled, so much of the public debt would be safely out of existence. So long as the bonds are simply retired, what is there to prevent their reissue? Our view is, that the true way to pay a debt is to pay it, thus making an end of the affair altogether; and this is the course pursued by English and other European Governments.

THE French elections disclose that after all, GAMBETTA is the shrewdest politician France has, and that he is more nearly in sympathy with the people than is Marshal MACMAHON. He evidently has a clear majority in his interest, in the newly elected Legislature, and his candidates defeated M. BUFFET at all points, and compelled the resignation of that Cabinet official. As constituted, the new Assembly is an event in French history, and its influence on the future of that nation will be very potent,—whether for good or ill depending very largely on the prudence with which the executive conducts itself. It is entirely obvious that the Government cannot be handed over to Bonapartism, unless the old Napoleonic dispersion of the Legislative body be repeated again. The elections, in brief, promise the permanence of the Republic,—and even a more pronounced Republic that France now has.

AN account of the receipts and expenditures connected with the revival meetings recently held in Brooklyn has just been published. From this it appears that the total sum received from subscriptions and other sources was $7,362.68, and the expenditures exactly balanced this amount. No portion of the sum received was paid to Mr. MOODY or Mr. SANKEY. In Brooklyn, as elsewhere, these gentlemen labor without fee or reward. It has been said that they derive a profit from the sale of their hymn-books, but this is not true. They have no pecuniary interest whatever in the revival services. The expenses connected with these services are necessarily very great, and they are defrayed chiefly by voluntary subscriptions. The services in New York city continue to be attended by immense audiences, and the degree of physical and mental labor which Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY seem to be capable of enduring is not the least surprising feature of their undertaking.

IT is now conceded that the cause of DON CARLOS is virtually lost, for the present at least, in Spain. The fall of Estella has been followed by the entrance of King ALFONSO into Tolosa, the capture of the heights near that town, the march of CAMPO'S army upon Hernani, the flight of General DORREGARAY, and the retreat of DON CARLOS into the Baztan valley. This latter movement is preparatory to the Pretender's exodus to a point more remote from danger. Supposing the Carlist contest at an end, and DON CARLOS in exile, what then? Will Spain be one inch nearer a constitutional government? Will the rights of the people be better protected? Will wise, liberal laws be enacted, under which trade, commerce and improvements in Spain will flourish? When did the Bourbons ever improve the condition of a country? They ruined France. They ruined Naples. They withered and blasted all nations over which their rule extended. What hope is there, under such circumstances, that ALFONSO will be a whit better than DON CARLOS?

SENATOR SHERMAN'S plan to make our dollar interconvertible with the English pound, meets with a favorable reception on the part of the London *Times*. It explains that as our dollar is very near the fractional part of an English pound, we can very nearly adapt it to the standard, and so make them interchangeable. The only trouble and embarrassment attending the movement will fall on us, and the Senate Finance Committee, to which the bill was referred, will be likely to consider very carefully whether the annoyance that will constantly result in the calculation of values of Government bonds, gold contracts, railroad and other gold bonds, gold interest, and the like will make the change at all desirable. The idea of an international coinage has been put aside by the action of Germany, and it is a nice question whether we wish the trouble of adapting our system to that of England. Our opinion is that there is no necessary reason for the change, while there are good reasons why it should not be made. It will be well to deal slowly with this matter.

IT IS very probable that the coming close of the Carlist war will be made to inure to the popularity of ALFONSO in a very notable manner. He has been sent to the front, at the nick of time, in order that his name may be associated with the closing triumphs of the army. The Carlist force is broken and defeated, as the result of combinations, chiefly made, it is thought, by General JOUVELAR, who has now come to Cuba to pacify matters there. If the war is promptly closed, and a wise policy of home administration developed, it is entirely probable that ALFONSO will retain a secure hold upon the throne. He is young and malleable, so that the temptations to combine against him, which enfeebled under former administrations, will not be so apparent in his case. His only stubbornness, so far publicly known, is that of having his mother return to Spain. His Ministers fear this, believing that intrigue and trouble will follow; but the young King is at least loyal to his mother, and will not consent to any plan or arrangement that will prevent her return to Spain. He is willing she should not enter Madrid, and designates several other cities which may be selected as the place of her residence, but he is determined that his mother shall be near him. Otherwise he is an acceptable young King.

IT looks just a little as though Dr. BACON would prove a serious trouble to Mr. BEECHER, and his course bears the appearance of an astute move to bring Mr. BEECHER face to face with the main issue in a way that will necessitate a thorough sifting of the entire scandal. It will be remembered that it was Dr. BACON'S letters to the *Independent* that first compelled an investigation of the scandal. Now as Moderator of the Advisory Council, he has carefully but shrewdly brought on the main issue, while professing to avoid it. He is one of the five on the "Scandal Bureau," whose duty it is to sift the scandal to its foundation. It is evident that he has a secret suspicion of BEECHER, and that if there is anything in the scandal he is determined to find it out. The Scandal Bureau is a movement that cannot be agreeable to BEECHER, but the supersurviceable zeal of himself and friends, in denying all and everything has served to call out renewed accusations, which have at last necessitated another investigation. His case, in its general features has certainly been most grossly mismanaged. Putting aside the question of his guilt or innocence, it certainly was not wise to push into activity those most likely to charge guilt upon him in the most vehement manner. Yet this is precisely what has been done. BOWEN, Mrs. MOULTON and others who were disaffected, were disciplined by the Church, and they retort by calling it a persecution because they believe BEECHER guilty. Thus they have spread the network of scandal around him afresh, and in a more troublesome manner than ever before.

THE *Commercial*, in a moderate and just article, sums up the *status* of affairs at the Reform School. It recognizes the importance of the institution, and admits the point we made several days since, that the chief trouble consisted in trusting the Superintendent too far. In view of the evidence, it claims that the whole responsibility should not "fall upon the present managers and officers. The institution is an old one, and for the imperfections of an architectural character the managers are certainly not responsible. As has been shown, the buildings, old as they are, in the matter of air space for cells are equal to the average all over the country. So of other defects in the construction of the buildings. Neither are the managers responsible for the contract system, as they have been anxious to get rid of it, and only tolerated it as a necessary evil. As to the whole reformatory system, in vogue here, it has unquestionably met the disapproval of the Board of Managers, as is sufficiently stated in their memorial to the Legislature, in which they set forth their determination to substitute the family system as soon as the State provides the means for their removal to Morganza. So that, in judging of the responsibility of these Managers, all these, and many other things, ought to be duly weighed." Whatever course the Legislature may think it wise to take, we do not imagine there can be objection to the enactment of a law punishing those who send step-children to the institution to avoid the expense and trouble of caring for them at home. This is really one of the worst evils developed, and it should be promptly and rigidly met.

LOSSES BY EMANCIPATION.

There are outgivings from the ex-Confederate element in Congress, which show very clearly that if opportunity offers, they propose to demand, positively and boldly, compensation for slaves, emancipated by the war. They put this loss at about $3,000,000,000. The figures are reached in this way: The valuation of property in the Southern States in 1860, was $5,471,021,888; in 1875, it was $2,626,529,617,—the difference being chiefly chargeable, they claim, to the loss of slave property. This they profess to think they ought to be paid for. At any time when both branches of Congress are under Democratic control, especially if there be a large admixture of ex-Confederates, we will have a demand for the payment of emancipated slaves, as we now have for the cotton claims. Of course the claim will be hotly contested, but that it will be made, we do not for a moment doubt. The claim of the South will be on the score that slaves were property, and that the Government took this property, and destroyed its property feature. Therefore the right to compensation. On the other hand, the view will be set up, that Emancipation was a war measure, and therefore not to be paid for. In other words, here was property set down as being worth $3,000,000,000. This property has not been destroyed; it is still there in the South, and more useful than ever. If the former owners of it have lost it the nation has simply given to the laborers themselves their own personal value as their stock in trade to begin the world with. The abstract right of the nation to take this value from the masters and give it to the slaves themselves, if there had been no rebellion and no bloody and terrible war, no one could have asserted. But it was an act of war, and a necessity provoked by the owners of this very property, and from that arbitrament there is no appeal. Yet though the South is not really impoverished at all by this transfer, the loss to the masters is real and indisputable, and as they were the only capitalists at the South, all the secretary operations and movements are weak and slow.

It is probably a mistake that the Republicans, at the close of the war, did not put the idea of securing payment for slave property beyond the possibility of realization, by an amendment, the Constitution forbidding it, but this was not done. At the close of the war, there were few who thought it possible that the rebel element would be in power, in the nation, and in position to urge such claims. Our reasoning during, and at the close of the war was, that by their rebellion they had forfeited all rights, even to life itself. Therefore, if their lives were spared, it was thought that but little would, or should be heard about payments for property, forfeited by acts of war. Yet this is the exact issue at the present, brought up in the demand for the payment of cotton claims, and in the talk that is had of bringing forward demand for losses suffered through the emancipation of slaves. It is a preposterous, and unsupportable demand.

The fact that such a demand is talked of shows the spirit that exists among the ex-rebel element. When amnesty was extended, cheerfully and freely, it was with the belief and hope that the spirit of fraternity shown would be reciprocated, and a better state of feeling developed between the two sections. The fact that the war was over, and that slavery, the great cause of the war, was out of the way, was looked to as indicating a kindlier and better feeling between the two sections. We have, this winter, the first opportunity of judging the exact feeling of the reconstructed element. Hitherto, the Democracy, North and South, could dissemble their real sentiments, and talk with a view to popular results. But the sudden obtrusion of old issues and demands, as soon as they thought themselves safe, shows that the old rebel spirit possesses them still, and that the people will be compelled to hold them back from power, or run the risk of having $3,000,000,000 added to our debt, to pay these rebellious gentlemen for the losses suffered because of the war.

In the light of these facts it is noticeable that the coming Presidential canvass must have the war issues in it. We have had many depreciatory speeches and articles over naming the bloody shirt, and have been told *ad nauseum* of the peaceful, forgiving, loving spirit of the Southerns, how they would come back testifying their devotion to the Union, and to all that is good. When just a fragment of power is in their hands, however, we have a sudden display of their old spirit, showing that the temper and nature that gave us the rebellion, obtains among the same people still. Consistency, promises, gratitude, and all that is generous and right, fly to the winds, in the presence of the greedy hope for plunder or revenge. And we are compelled, whether we will or not, to meet an issue that is plainly forced upon us. We cannot avoid recognizing a danger that looms up so distinctly and prominently. It is evident that this Government is to be managed in the light of the ideas that ruled during and since the war, or it will be in the interest of those who sought its overthrow. And these issues will come plainly out in the contest soon to be upon us. We mention them at this time that our readers may know where the responsibility rests, so that in referring to the subject in the future we may be properly understood.

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

The New Railroad—Dedication of a New Church—News in Small Doses.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BROWNSVILLE, February 19, 1876.

Our new railroad from here to ——, is being pushed forward with as much dispatch as the weather will permit. Mr. Smith, with a large number of men, is now engaged in cutting a tunnel at the mouth of the Red Stone Creek, in order to reach the level of the Monongahela river at Brownsville, the starting point of the road. Mr. Prendible, with some sixty men, is blasting the rocks, and grading some of the hardest points on the road above Book's Mills, seven miles east of Brownsville. The point of junction of this road with the Connellsville is not yet determined. The charter of our new road says at Mount Braddock, three or four miles west of Uniontown, but rumor says there is policy in railroading as well as "in war," and that the junction will be at New Haven, opposite Connellsville. It is expected that our road will be graded by the 4th of July next, and that in a short time after, we will have the pleasure of visiting the "Smoky City" by "riding on the rail."

The lecture room of the New Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of this place, Rev. J. M. Howard, pastor, is to be opened on to-morrow (20th inst.) with appropriate services. Rev. A. B. Miller, D. D., President of Waynesburg College, will occupy the pulpit in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Melville, pastor of the C. P. Church of Uniontown, Pa., will preach in the evening. All nearly all the Protestant churches here have dismissed their services, in order to attend the dedicatory services of this new church, the congregation will no doubt be large and the exercises very interesting. May great success attend the efforts of these Presbyterian Christians, for the energy and self-sacrificing spirit they have displayed in erecting this beautiful church building, which is a credit to their denomination, and an ornament to our town.

Our rolling mill and machine factory are now in full blast. A new steam boat, for our "Steamboat Packet Company," is to be built here this Spring. Our glass works are still silent, and a number of our glass workers have sought employment elsewhere. X.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

The True Inwardness of Their Position.

Lucy Hooper writes from Paris: "And yet it is possible for an American—or rather an Anglo-Saxon—to live for years in the midst of this brilliant, polished, fascinating people, and never to feel specially interested in them, either individually or nationally. What is the reason? Why is it that, loving Paris like a second home, we do not take the Parisians to our hearts as brothers and sisters, or at least as dear first cousins? The causes are many and various. In the first place, the Parisians do not like us. The popularity which Americans were said to possess in Paris has vanished with the Empire—that is, if it really existed. It probably was nothing more at any time than the courtesy shown by an astute sovereign of a nation of shopkeepers to a nation of purchasers. To-day Americans are not popular in Parisian society. It is almost impossible that they should be. Our ideas, our social customs, our notions of right and wrong, are diametrically opposed to all the social theories of France. Our girls, with their free, frank way, and their liberty of speech and action, are so many disreputable hoydens in Parisian eyes. Madame la Comtesse de St. German would as soon think of taking her daughters to see Schneider as of permitting them to associate with young ladies who are allowed to receive morning calls from gentlemen without the presence of their parents, who call the male friends of their childhood by their first names, and who are suffered to witness "Faust" at the opera and "La Helene" at La Gaite." Americans, especially wealthy ones, usually draw around them a vast circle of French acquaintances, it is true, but these are mostly sponges and adventurers, well born and well bred, it may be, but decidedly, to use a vulgar but expressive American idiom, "on the make." Of the pure and inner sanctuary of French society scarcely a glimpse is afforded to these alien eyes. It would not amuse them very much if it were, for, by all accounts, this hallowed inner circle is as dull as it is exclusive. The charm of French society is to be found in those *salons* which are frequented by the kings of Parisian Bohemia—journalists, poets, dramatists, artists—wherein the Republic is queen and Victor Hugo a god."

The Clay-Randolph Duel.

The eccentric duel between Clay and Randolph has had many different versions, but the following, to the best of my information, are the facts. Randolph appeared bright and early on the ground, dressed in a morning gown and slippers. After the distance was measured off and the antagonists had taken their positions, and the seconds said, "Are you ready, gentlemen?" then followed the usual "One—two—three." Clay, being an expert marksman, took deadly aim and fired, carrying away a portion of Randolph's garment, in close proximity to his back. At the same time Randolph discharged his pistol in the air, but, finding that he was not wounded, and seeing the dent that was made in his garment, he ran up to his opponent at the same time extending his hand, and in his shrill, squeaking voice said: "Henry Clay! Henry Clay! you owe me a new coat!" Clay accepted the proffered hand, and in his eloquent and dignified manner replied, "John Randolph, I thank God Almighty that I am no deeper in your debt." After this event the great statesmen were fast friends until the death of Randolph, which soon after took place in Philadelphia, on which occasion Clay was at his bedside, and one of the chief mourners at his funeral.

Deak's Birth.

Francis Deak, the Hungarian statesman, who died the other day, was the son of an inn-keeper near Kelirda, in Hungary, and was brought into the world with great difficulty. At the time of his mother's confinement, the physician in attendance announced that the case was a difficult one; that it would be necessary to sacrifice either the mother or the child. The father, however, being loth to reconcile himself to the loss of either, called in the services of a Franciscan monk, Lucas Tieti, who dwelt in a neighboring monastery, and who was celebrated for his skill in medical practice. The monk succeeded in saving the two lives. The child was named Francis, in gratitude to the Franciscan, and when the monastery was burned down a few years back, it was rebuilt by Francis Deak to a great extent.

LINCOLN'S PECULIARITIES.

Personal Reminiscences of the Great Man.

In a lecture delivered in Chicago by Hon. Leonard Swett, a personal friend of President Lincoln, the following account was given of his economy and other characteristics:

Lincoln's economy and habits of dress were just as natural to Lincoln as extravagance is to any one else. Economy was as natural to him as simplicity of dress and character. To him clothes were only something to cover him up. He was not a slovenly man, but yet he had no correct judgment as to the proper fit of a coat, or whether or not his clothes fitted him. He always bought cheap clothes, and if left alone would always get bad fitting clothes. When he became President he thought as little about dress as he did in early life. He always was neat and presentable, but the credit was to a great extent due to a colored gentleman in the White House, and if left to himself Lincoln would no doubt have been the same as in the days when he was on the circuit. Mr. Swett here related several funny anecdotes to show Mr. Lincoln's disregard for the embellishment of the outward man.

During his life, the speaker said, by habit of economy, Mr. Lincoln had saved, up to the time he went to Washington, the sum of $30,000, and he owed no man a cent. This sum was saved up by his strict economy from money earned in the practice of law, and his fees were always small. He went to Washington and received the salary of $25,000 per year. His house was always genteelly kept, yet during the first year of his Presidential term he saved from his salary the sum of $12,000, and when he was assassinated he had saved from his salary $60,000, which he invested in government bonds for his family.

Lincoln was not a classically educated man. What he knew about the classics he absorbed from other men. He was the greatest pumper that ever lived. He had a great appreciation for the sublime and grand. He knew almost everything of the current events of his time. Mr. Swett had seen him many and many a time going round the circuit with elementary school books. Geometry was his delight. His mind worked with a clocklike precision. He was a school boy between 40 and 50. He was learning what boys learn in their youth. Lincoln's language was made up of the language that people talk—not the language that is found in books. All his words are short. All his sentences are grammatical because they are short.

His social habits were very strong. He was one of the most social men that ever lived. He was very fond of talk, and would talk with everybody he met. He always got some information from everyone with whom he conversed. He was a natural leveler in his own ideas, so far as outward rank is concerned. He was a curious man. He wanted to find out everything, and he went right and left until he had satisfied himself. It was in this way that he acquired so much information. In eating and drinking he had peculiar habits. He did not know what was good to eat any more than what was good to wear. He ate simply because he was hungry and had to eat, and when he had finished it was as if he had done a duty. He never complained, in traveling round the circuit, of his food or his bed, and some of these were horrible. There was a sort of indifference in him on these subjects. He said that he had never in his life tasted ardent liquors, and, so far as the speaker knew, the statement was literally true. Mr. Swett had never seen Mr. Lincoln drunk in his life. One would think of him that he did not know how to drink. He never used tobacco. He never knew how to play any game respectably well. The only game that Mr. Swett had ever seen Mr. Lincoln play was the game of billiards, and it was as good as a circus to see him at it. Another peculiarity, and a happy one, of Mr. Lincoln was that he had no social vices. No man, woman, or child could charge him with an immoral act. This sort of meeting everybody on the same level went with him to Washington. He was in favor of putting all men's feet on the same level. He used to have a rule in regard to his callers. He received in the morning such persons as he knew. When that task was finished he would throw open the doors and let the crowd in, and if it was in his power he would not go until all had been served. He wanted to alleviate all forms of human misery and suffering.

GENERALITIES.

FRANK THOMAS, aged fifteen years, committed suicide on Tuesday, by hanging, at his father's residence in Philadelphia.

WINSLOW, the Boston forger, was remanded to prison in Lincoln till March 3d, to await the arrival of the officers with extradition papers.

ADAM SHERMAN and John Horne were killed on Wednesday morning, by an explosion of sulphur in King & Co.'s colliery, at Titusville, Pa.

THE temperance organizations of Buffalo have secured a fund of over $10,000 to prosecute the violators of the Sunday excise law. Thirteen prominent saloon keepers were arrested on Tuesday.

THE Russian troops under General Scobelef entered Khokand on Tuesday, and were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants, who expressed great satisfaction at the announcement of the incorporation of Khokand with Russia.

ON Tuesday afternoon a man by the name of James Henderson, watchman at Reis, Brown & Berger's iron works, was found lying with his face frozen in a pool of water, near the junction of the N. C. & F. and P., Ft. W. & C. railroads, in New Castle, Pa. He was found by a man going from work. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury brought in a verdict of death from drowning. A pint bottle of whisky was found in his pocket, also money and other valuables. Deceased leaves a family to mourn his loss.

TO THAT NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

You have entered through the gateway
Of life's garden, hand in hand,
And the pathway, straight before you,
Seems the brightest in the land.
You would keep love in your household,
As each on the other relies;
Love and plenty—twin companions—
Then don't live beyond your means.

Lay up something, though but little,
You may spare from daily needs,
"Every little makes a mickle,"
Precious small, but golden seeds.
Want in sickness, want in sorrow
Want, the gaunt wolf at the door,
Strikes the human heart with terror,
Such as it ne'er felt before!

Be content with small beginnings,
Put your young hearts to the test;
Care and thrift, as well as labor,
In the end will bring you rest.
Love will be content to tarry
With you 'mid the humblest scenes;
Fashion rules not his dominion,
Then don't live beyond your means!

As God prospers you in labor,
On your happy wedded way,
Don't forget to lay by daily
Something "for a rainy day."
Then though olive branches gather
Round your happy, frugal board,
Health and wealth will do your bidding—
Save, dear friends, but do not hoard!

How Love Had Waned.

They came out of a Michigan avenue grocery, says M Quad, he carrying a big jug, and as they reached the walk he said:

"Now, Dolly, you carry the jug and give me that quarter of a pound of tea."

"I'd like to see myself" she replied.

"Dolly, do you want to see your husband lugging an old brown jug through the crowded streets of the metropolis—do you want others to see him?"

"Come along with that jug," she impatiently exclaimed.

"Dolly, there's a gallon of molasses in here, and we know it, but everybody else will think it's whisky if I carry it."

"Let 'em think."

"Dolly, if you love me you will carry the jug."

"I won't carry it!"

"Then I won't!" I've got twice as much character to sustain as you have!"

"Sustain it, then," she said as she started for the wagon around the corner.

He called to her, but she did not answer. Giving the big jug a terrific swing into the air, he let go his hold, and it came down with an awful crash.

"Losses is nothing to principle!" he explained to the little crowd, and then followed on after Dolly.

He Couldn't Have Shot Him.

Mr. William Hemphill Jones, now Deputy Comptroller of the Treasury, is the man to whom Gen. Dix telegraphed: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The order was grand, but it becomes almost ridiculous when you see the amiable gentleman to whom it was sent, and imagine him receiving it, alone and unarmed, as a Treasury clerk sent to New Orleans on public business, and surrounded by an infuriated mob. Never was a man more powerless to obey an order

Aromatic.

A single manufacturer of perfumery at Cannes, France, uses annually 140,000 pounds of orange blossoms, 129,000 pounds of acacia flowers, 140,000 pounds of rose leaves, 33,000 pounds of violets, 8,000 pounds of tuberoses, and rosemary, mint, thyme, lemons, and citron in proportionate quantities. Nice and Cannes together consume annually over twenty tons of violets, and nice alone 190 tons of orange blossoms.

Advertised Letters---Official List.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-office, at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., on Wednesday, February 16, 1876.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of Letters by CARRIERS, at the residences of the owner, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1.—Direct Letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Postoffice and State.

2.—Head Letters with the writer's POSTOFFICE and STATE, STATE and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answer be directed accordingly.

A request for the return of a Letter to address, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POSTOFFICE and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with. Letters bearing such endorsement will be returned to the writers thereof without additional charge.—See Sec. 8, Law of 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, February 23, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Abrahams M A
Allen Mrs C
Allen Aggie 2
Alphonis Sister Mary
Anderson Effie L
Barnes Mrs F J
Battung Mrs C
Beard Louise
Bedortha Mrs E K
Bell Maggie
Bennett Ella
Bentley Mollie
Burchall May
Bishop Mad'e M
Brackenridge Miss C
Brand Minna
Burke Mrs H
Caliger Mrs J
Campbell Lucy
Care Miss L M
Carpenter E J
Caulson Lee
Charles Alice A
Clark Mrs Will
Cline Rosie
Cook Rose
Cornelious Mrs Robert
Day Mana
Deckard Libbie
Deru Mary
Dettling Agnes
Deuline Mary
Dick Miss it
Dickson Mary
Dittrose Fanaie
Durell Annie
Dunn M A. pkg
Durnell Lizzie
Evans Mrs J A
Evans Emma
Feik Miss E.
Forgason Mary
Frazier Lucy R
Garfet Mrs M 2
Garrison Carrie
Gatewood Jane
Gipson Maggie
Gipson Nancy
Gorham Lottie
Graham Maggie
Gray Miss it
Green Mrs
Hake Lizzie
Harkins Aggie
Harnas Sarah
Hasen Jennie
Hill Bella
Hillor Miss M
Horen Mary
Hourd May
Huffman Bell
Hurlin Mrs Thos
Husey Miss P
Hutchinson E J
Iler Susan
Jones Stella
Karley Mrs C H
Keane A B
Kelley Marg
Keyser Libbie
King Nettie
King Miss R
Kline Mrs R
Lewis Maggie
Lonas Rev Mother M
Logan F J
Lonvere Mary
Lowry Miss E
Madigan Mary
Mann Sallie A
Marshall Elida
Mason Frankie
Matthews Mrs E J
Moore Mrs Jas G pkge
Morison Mrs C
Morley Lizzie
Morton Fannie
Munn M M
Murray Alice
Musgrave Mrs for
Myers Tillie
McAdam Hattie
McArthur D for
McClelland Mrs
McCracken L
McFarland Addie
McHarty Mrs
McKeogh Miss L
McMains Mrs A
McSnafrey Miss
Noonan Miss Annie (for)
O'Donnell Grace

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 23, 1876.

Gentlemen's List.

Allen Daniel
Allen Amos
Alexander C
Amberson A B
Armstrong R
Assmus Herman
Baker Wm
Badnauf Jos
Baldwin W A
Banks Jas
Barlow W G pkg
Bartholomew A
Barrick H for Begs H
Begedist G T
Sensem J Edw
Berryhill Alex
Biddie C P
Bishop Geo
Bishop Thos
Boal Adam 2
Bildom L C
Boss S H
Bowell C J
Bowman J H
Brown Alex
Brooks J L
Brant Geo
Broenman Sam
Bristol John
Broomhead Jos
Buchanan H for Burnham P W
Butler Jos
Butts E M
Kahn James
Canann Thos
Carlisle Chas
Cavat Lewis
Chapman Al
Clair Wm P
Clayton C E
Clark J F
Corbran Wm
Cotter W H
Colson Mart
Crosby Miles
Cosgrave W M
Cosgrave Geo W
Crawford J S
Cullen S W
Cummings G P
Cummings R
Daly Owen
Dawson J W
Davis J G
Davis R H
Davidson Mr
Dennison F
De Temple P
Dickson J H
Doran J E
Doyle Jno
Dowelly C H 2
Eberhart W M
Eckman A W
Elson E G
Erial Harry
Estep T R
Ewart E
Evans Reese W
Fartze Jas
Faust B H
Faxton E L
File Wm
Fink M
Fisher D A pkg
Fisher H W
Fleming Jas
Floyd Jno for Foster Frank
Frank D
Gallagher R C for Gerbarger M
Gilbert Eli
Grim Jas M pkg
Gunther F
Gieberger Chas
Gladden Geo
Goodyear Otil
Goslin Robt
Graham Jas
Graham M G
Graves Geo for Hinds J K
Hamm Jas
Hanney B
Hannahr A
Hartford J M
Harriott T (for Hay Sami (for Hill Jno C
Hill Benj
Heifron Pat
Henley Louis
Hanne Chas
Henning F
Herworth Edw
Hesler D
Hess J B
Hedgden Geo
Hood Thos H
Horman D T
Hopkins L
Houwent C
Howe A B
Howard Jos
Hughin A M
Hughes J
Hunter Wm
Hutchison W N
Hyde Wm D
Harris Sami
Jones D F
Johnson J C (for Johnson J
Johnson Wm M
Kain P F
Kaal T M
Kielback John
Kenny W H
Kennedy P
Kennedy Alex
King Jos
Kiuse Geo
Knight J F
Kuferdy F
Lang J E
Lee J B
Leech J J
Leeninger J
Levy M
Lewis T
Liesh H
Linda J O
Linday Wm A
Lippert Jos
Lippert J J
Long R B
Lord Rev W W
Mack John
Malcomb J W
Marks J C
Markell J S
Marsiatta Capt
Marston R L
Martz Henry
Mather Geo
Martin H
Martin Rev T W
Martin Will Q
Mefesner J (for)
Memmer P
Mohr Adam
Moran Wm
Murphy T F
Murray J M
Murray W P (2)
Murnan James
McAlee F
McCauley S
McClarty Wm
McClure A
McCormick C
McCourt Wm
McCutcheon Jas
McGary W H
McGill S
McGowan Capt
McHaffey Mr
McKee C J
McKelvey Wm
McLaren Robt
McLarty Joseph
McMannaman Pat (for

Moore & Co C D
McCabe, Clark & Co
Sherrard, Mooney & Co
Singer & Imot
Todd & Rafferty

FIRMS.

Bailey & Williamson
Bauman & Beyer
Bushfield & Urquhart
Jamison & Co J C
Miller & Co C S

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Gum Co
Isabella Court No 11
John Bayard's Family
Pub Catholic Universe
Saladee Manufg Co

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

George Lysle et ux. et al. to N. Schompie, October 30, 1874; 3 acres in Mifflin township. Price $600

Joseph Laurenz, trustee, et ux. to John Eisenreich, April 16, 1868; 2 lots on Penn street, in Collins township. Price.....$150

James McVicker et ux. to T. H. H. Patterson, February 14, 1874; lot on Allegheny avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$200

John A. Nichol to Joseph M. Wardwell, June 1, 1875; lot on Valley street, Verona. Price $300

Nathaniel Nelson, trustee of estate of John Allinton, deceased, to Michael Hosick, February 5, 1876; lot on Sedgwick street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$950

Nicholas Schompie et ux. to George Herwig, Jan. 31, 1876; 3 acres in Mifflin township. Price $744

Wm. Donaldson et ux. to Valentine Trapp; three tracts of land in Snowden township, containing 34 acres and 75 perches. Price.....$13,000

R. M. Fife, Sheriff, to James Verner, January 11 1876; lot on Fifth avenue, city. Price $9,500

Fred. Gleason et ux. to W. P. Johnson, February 15, 1876; undivided half of lot in Elizabeth borough. Price $5,000

H. F. W. Hespenheide to Henry Carlist, November 21, 1866; lot on Jefferson street, Second ward, Allegheny. Price.....$425

R. M. Fife, Sheriff, to John Dinsmore, Stockton avenue, Fourth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$13,025

Christopher Berge et ux. to Louis Keyser, July 10, 1875; one and one-half acres in Ross township. Price.....$450

H. M. Brackenridge to Margaret Neel, February 28, 1857; lot on Third street, Tarentum borough. Price.....$100

Elizabeth Jane Coon to Samuel P. Coon, March 9, 1872; 161 acres and 15.26 perches in Penn township. Price.....$1,600

Henry J. Friend to Mrs. Hannah Wood, February 5, 1876; lot on Third street, in Fourth ward, city. Price.....$5,000

Marian Faber to Robert J. Uriling et al., November 17, 1875; lot in the Ninth ward, city. Price $900

Archibald Hazlet et ux. to Wm. Allison, July 7, 1875; lot on High street, Temperanceville. Price $16,000

F. H. Hosbing et ux. to Wm. Hosbing, February 12, 1876; lot on Blackberry alley, Seventeenth ward, city. Price.....$700

James H. Hays et ux. to Ferdinand Watterman, February 19, 1876; lot on Penn avenue, Baldwin township. Price.....$670

Wm Hazlett et ux. to John Wineman, May 5, 1866; two lots on Fourth street, Tarentum. Price $325

S. F. Kuhn to George Louis, February 14, 1876; 1 acre and 119 perches. Price.....$300

Richard Morrow et ux. to John Scott, April 15, 1862; 81 perches in Richland township. Price $1

Thomas Mellon et ux. to Lawrence J. Quirk, January 4, 1876; lot on Crawford street, Birth ward, city. Price.....$3,250

Jilotson Neel et ux. to John Wineman, January 22, 1876; lot on Third street, Tarentum. Price $250

Adam Reineman et ux. to Peter Thiel, May 16, 1872; lot on Butler plank road, Shaler township. Price.....$320

Charles Seitz et ux. to Peter Thiel, January 8, 1872; lot on Butler plank road, Shaler township. Price $40

Peter Slicker et ux. to Marie Schlicker, October 21, 1875; lot on Carson street, Thirtieth ward, city. Price.....$7,000

Robert L. Stewart et ux. to James Parker, November 15, 1875; two lots on Railroad street, Twenty-first ward, city. Price.....$3,000

Jacob Wintz to Joseph T. Wise, November 11, 1872; 28 acres 101 perches in Shaler township. Price $80

Wm. Woods, sheriff, to Joseph Campbell, November 13, 1876; lot on Smithfield street, city. Price $710

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1863.

Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56,

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

NEW S

WILLIAM

165, 167 AND 169

For our op

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
OHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, February 24, 1876. }

The cold weather of yesterday exerted a bracing influence, and rather improved the aspect of affairs, so far as business appearances go. At the banks there was no noticeable change. The applications for loans have begun to fall behind the acruing means of the banks, and a tendency to ease shows itself in local business. There is more of a surplus at the disposal of good outside borrowers than was the case a week ago. Deposit lines are higher, and the general situation is one of less closeness. The supply of commercial and miscellaneous negotiable paper is not large, and business at the banks grows dull. Discount lines are in general well filled, but there is more of a disposition to extend them, and more opportunity to do so. This state of affairs is not so extensive as to produce any change in rates,—it is hardly, in truth, much more as yet than a mere tendency. There cannot be any considerable surplus in the hands of the banks until the country banks pay up, and that cannot occur till the stuff held in the country has been marketed.

The price of gold is now such that the small silver coins are really of a less value than greenbacks. Dr. Linderman thinks that, considering all the influences which serve to keep coin in circulation, gold would have to rise to 118 to 120 before there would be any danger of the withdrawal of silver coins for manufactures or merchandise. This is especially true of the smaller coins, such as the 10 and 25 cent pieces. Treasurer New also expresses himself as favorable to the withdrawal of fractional currency, and thinks the work can now be begun with entire safety. The 10-cent and 25-cent notes will possibly be first withdrawn, since, as before stated, the coins of that value will more certainly remain in circulation. There is some objection now raised to the issue of silver, because of the value being less than currency; but the practical suggestion seems to be to put ont the silver coins gradually, and people who prefer the 10-cent scrip because it is worth 2 mills more than a silver 10-cent piece—when compared with the gold standard—will have the opportunity of choice, and they would soon be permitted to bring out their old stockings full of silver, and exchange the contents for fractional currency, before it should disappear forever from circulation among the people.

Some persons do not understand why it is that United States currency bonds, payable principal and interest in currency, sell at 125, while all other United States bonds, payable principal and interest in gold, sell at lower prices. The difference is accounted for in the fact that the former are the only long bonds of the Government that pay 6 per cent. The bonds of 1881 will be due in five years, while the currency bonds run thirty years from their date. In such a long bond the difference between gold and paper is not so much considered, as the holders hope that both will be alike in a few years at the farthest. The fact here noticed shows a strong reason for lowering the rate of interest and extending the time of any future bonds issued by the Government.

The Treasury Department has given the elements for an accurate statement of the paper money contraction since the act of January 14, 1875, was passed to February 1, 1876. The three items of reduction are these:

Permanent reduction of legal tender and fractional currency circulation, 80 per cent. of new bank circulation.....$11,775,481
Legal tenders on hand to redeem circulation..... 22,431,798
Net reduction of national bank currency..... 8,993,271

Total contraction.....$43,200,550

To this should properly be added the increase of unusable notes in the vaults of issuing banks, which would carry the aggregate up to more than fifty million dollars.

Every policy of insurance is a special contract, and is to be determined by its particular provisions. For instance, if A has a stock of goods valued at $40,000, which he insures against fire to the amount of $20,000, and, being damaged to the extent of $5,000, he may recover the full amount of the $5,000 loss, if he has a policy properly worded to that effect. But if he has taken a policy with a clause which limits his recovery to such a proportion of his loss as his insurance bears to the total value of the property at risk, he will recover only half of his loss.

In the case just decided at New York it was held that the individual liability of stockholders in national banks is a liability for all debts contracted by the bank up to the amount of the par value of their stock; that this liability is general and not for pro rata share of debts. If too much is collected the surplus can be claimed by the stockholders.

In response to an inquiry we answer that only *bank* checks, *bank* drafts, *bank* orders and *bank* vouchers are taxable. A draft by an individual not a banker, on an individual who is not a banker, is not subject to a stamp.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 7 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¼	5-20's 1868—coupons	123½
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	123½	10-40's, Reg	115¾
" 1867, all called.	—	Currency 6's	125¾
" 1865	117¾	New 5 per cents	113½
" 1865 new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	121¾
5-20's 1867	122¼		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	114¾	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Erie	17¾	Union Pacific	68¾
L. S.	100	Toledo & Wabash	5
C. C. & I. C.	5	Harlem	14
St. Paul	42½	Adams Express	94
Do. Pref	78¼	American Express	64
Do. Central	63½	U. S. Express	43½
Michigan Southern	93¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	87½
North Western Com	42¼	Quicksilver	17½
Do. Pref	109½	Pony Express	18½
Rock Island	108¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	18½
Cleve. & Pitts	93	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	31½	Iron Mountain	24½
Western Union Tel.	71¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	54¼	Cen. Trans (B)	49½
Reading (S)	51¾	Empire Do (B)	52
U. Cos. of N.J. (S)	141	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B)	99
Oil Creek (B)	43½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	88
Lehigh Valley (B)	62¾		

NEW YORK, February 23, 1876.

Money 3@6, closing at 4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $820,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $888,000. The clearings were $36,000,000. Sterling was easier at 485¾ @ 489. Gold was firm at 114¼. The carrying rates were 1 to 5. Governments were firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds were fairly active. The general list was steady, but in some cases prices were lower. State securities were quiet. Stocks, with the exception of Erie, which was steady, were heavy and lower, the decline ranging from ¼ to 2 per cent. The largest decline was in Western Union, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Northwest, Pacific Mail, New York Central and St. Joe. The market closed active and weak. The transactions aggregated 185,000 shares, of which 16,000 were Pacific Mail, 54,000 Western Union, 21,000 Northwests, 7,000 Rock Island, 21,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Erie, 42,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123½; 5-20s '65, 117½; do new, 119½; do of '67, 122¾; do of '68, 123½; 10-40s, 118½; do coupons, 121¼; new 5s, 118½; currency sixes, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 45½; do new, 44; Virginia new, 36½; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102¼.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71½; Pacific Mail, 31½; Adams Express, 94; Wells Fargo Express, 88; American Express, 64 1-2; United States Express, 73½; New York Central, 114½; Erie, 17½; do preferred, 32; Harlem, 140; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 59 3-4; Union Pacific, 64½; Lake Shore, 93; Northwestern common, 42½; do preferred, 52; New Jersey Central, 107½; Rock Island, 109½; St. Paul, 42½; do preferred, 78 1-4; Toledo & Wabash, 105; do preferred, 109½; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 5½; do preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 100; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 21½; Indiana Central, 105; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18½; Burlington & Quincy, 116; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20; Central Pacific, 108½; Union, 105½; Union grant, 101½; Mariposa, 8½; do preferred, 8½; Panama, 30; Missouri Pacific, 12½.

LONDON, February 23—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £29,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3½ per cent., being ½ below the Bank of England. Consols, 99 5-16; 5-20s '65, 105¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 94; Erie, 15¾; do preferred, 31.

PARIS, February 23.—Rentes, 66f 31c.

FRANKFORT, February 23.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, February 23, 1876. }

The cold freezing weather is having a favorable influence upon general business; the produce trade has been picking up for some days past and there is more doing in grain and provisions, with prices for the latter stiffening up. There is nothing new to record in the grocery markets, excepting that Coffee is firmer, under the influence of late advices from the seaboard markets. Flour continues quiet and unchanged.

APPLES—The market continues fairly active and unchanged; selling at $3.50@3.50 ₩ bbl for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE BUTTER—20@25c ₩ gallon.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for fine table butter, and notwithstanding the receipts are increasing, prices are maintained; sales at 28@30c for prime to choice rolls; extra choice, 31@32c.

BEANS—Prime navies quoted at $1.15@1.20 ₩ bushel to the trade and 10@15c additional in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Is firm with a continued steady demand, but prices remain as last quoted; prime Ohio Factory, 14@14½c; New York do, 14½@15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull but unchanged. Apples, 5@6c for quarters and 11@12c for sliced. Peaches, 12@13c for prime halves; 18@20c for peeled.

EGGS—The cold weather has stiffened the market somewhat again, but with a fair supply prices as yet are not appreciably higher. Quotations may be fairly given at 17@18c.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6.25 to 6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; amber, $7.00@7.50. Rye flour, $4.75@5. Buckwheat flour, 3½@4.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is possibly picking up slightly, but there is still plenty of room for improvement; if the present fine weather holds out an increased demand, especially from the country, will soon be experienced. Coffee, as noted in our last report, is firmer, and the indications just now point to an advance.

RICE.			
Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5½@6¾
SYRUPS.			
Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50
MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice		N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	11¼	Standard B	9¾
Crushed	11	Standard Er C	9¼
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	8@ 9¾
Powdered	11¾	N.O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10		

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23½	Rio, lb pkgs	20½
Prime Rio	22 @23	R. Rio, loose	20
Good Rio	20½ @21½	Roasted Java,	38 to 40
Old Gov. Java	31		

FRUITS.			
Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 7
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	9 @12
Currents, per lb	8		

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, although there is a steady demand for good stock and not much of that character offering. Prime to choice Ohio and Indiana red Wheat is in good demand, but, as The Oat market is steady, but unchanged; we continue to quote at 40@41c for mixed; white, 42@43c. Shelled Corn continues dull, with more on the market than there is a demand for; quotable at 45@46c on track, according to quality and condition. Ear Corn is in light stock but there does not appear to be much inquiry; quotable at 45@50c, on wharf and track. Rye quiet and unchanged at 83@85c.

HAY—Baled is reported dull and the supply accumulating, but prices remain about as last quoted; upland prairie $16@17; timothy, $16@18.

MILL FEED—Is reported dull but unchanged; Bran, $14@15; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@23.

POTATOES—The receipts are only moderate, but the supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are barely sustained; we continue to quote at 30@35c ₩ bushel on track and 40@45c out of store.

PROVISIONS—The market continues firm, with a very fair jobbing trade, without, however, any quotable change in prices.

Hams	13½	Do. half barrels	14½
Do. sugar	14½	Do. buckets	14¾
Shoulders	10½	Lard, Ref. for sum.	—
S'f'ast Bacon, S. C.	14½	Lard, Ref. to tierces	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sm.	—	Do. in ¼ bbls	—
Do. Plain, old	15	Do. buckets	—
Beef Tongues, S. C.	—	Do. 3 lb caddies	15¾
per doz	6¾	Do. 5 lb do	16¼
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. 10 lb pails	17¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	17
Short Rib do	13	Do. 2 lb do	16¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Ham Sausage	9
Mess Pork, per bbl	$22.00	Carbon Oil	—
Family Mess Pork	23.00	Cheese	15
Short Cut	25.00	Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.00
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13½	Do. do. ¼ bbls.	4.00
		Do. do. bbls.	8.50

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@14c ₩ lb; live do., 50@60c ₩ pair; dressed Turkeys, 14@15c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed dull at $9@9.25 ₩ bu. Timothy seed easy at $2.65@2.85.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, February 23, 1876. }

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals in the aggregate for the week ending at noon to-day, as well as those of the preceding week, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	326 cars	356 cars
Hogs	117 cars	98 cars
Sheep	96 cars	48 cars
Total	577 cars	482 cars

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

The aggregate receipts were somewhat larger than those of the preceding week; of the 354 cars reported 183 cars were through consignments and 168 cars of yard cattle, against 169 cars of through and 171 cars of yard cattle the preceding week; the number on sale was about the same as last week, and there was not much difference in point of quality. With unfavorable reports from all quarters, particularly New York, and a very light attendance of buyers, the market has been very dull and prices are quoted from 10 to 20 cents ₩ cwt lower on all grades. Some of our buyers went to Chicago this week, which of course cut down the demand here and restricted business in consequence; hence, even at the decline and notwithstanding the offerings were by no means large, trade was dull and very unsatisfactory to sellers. Some shipments east in first brands have been made already, and, judging from present indications, there will be others before the close of the week. The majority of the cattle on sale were those grading from fair to good; there were but few light common cattle, and no prime heavy ones.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,500 steers	6.00@6.25
Prime 1,300@1,400 steers	5.60@5.80
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	4.25@4.75
Cows, Bulls and Stags	2.00@4.00
Veal Calves	3.50@5.50

SHEEP.

The effect of the sharp advance in prices last week has been, as expected, to largely increase the receipts, and, as a natural consequence, the market has reacted. On Monday and Tuesday, the offerings being large, trade was sluggish, as buyers nearly always hold back when there is a full supply in the early part of the week, and sales were hard to effect at a reduction of 25c ₩ cwt on all grades, excepting strictly prime, of which there were but few on sale. As will be seen, the receipts were more than double those of the preceding week, but as we close our report, there are but few remaining in the pens unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 100@130 lbs	6.25@7.00
Prime 90@95 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good 80@85 lbs	5.40@5.50
Fair 70@75 lbs	5.00@5.25
Common 70@75 lbs	4.00@4.50
Indiacas, according to quality	4.50@5.50

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light, and mostly common in point of quality; prices here, taking the quality into consideration, are higher than at any place in the country, and the consequence is both Philadelphia and New York buyers are drawing more freely upon Chicago; common grades are bringing about as much here as good ones can be bought for in Chicago, and the Chicago hogs are the cheapest in the end, notwithstanding the cost of transportation is a little more. Philadelphia buyers would rather pay 7.30 or 7.40 for a choice lot of hogs than 8.90@9.00 for common, because they sell quicker, make just as much, if not more money, and give much better satisfaction to the butchers.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	8.90@9.25
Good mixed do	8.60@8.75
Good Yorkers	8.25@8.50
Rough stock	7.90@8.00

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

Lumber.

The *Northwestern Lumberman*, Feb. 19, gives the following reports of progress in the woods: On the Menominee river, the work is progressing finely, with a strong prospect of beating last season's record by several million feet. On the 16th inst. the mercury stood at 8 degrees with snow 4 to 6 inches deep at the mouth of the river. On the Cedar 8 to 10 inches of snow. On the Oconto and tributaries sleighing is good, and all the logs calculated upon will probably be hauled. The Pestigo crop will, it is said, overrun last winter's work. In Western Michigan prospects are much more favorable to the loggers. There is 6 inches of snow on the Muskegon, and lively work is being done. The snow-fall extended to the Pere Marquette and Manistee rivers. Snow also fell in the Saginaw district, though our information as to its extent is indefinite. Altogether, it is highly probable that there will not be a log panic next season.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Lewis O & M	4	Isabella Fur o	5
Nimick & Co m	1	E T Steel Co m	2
Graff & B o	2	Brown & Co o	1
A. Bissenger s	1	Lucy Fur o	1
Total			17

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Nimick & Co m	4	J. Reamer m	1
W. J. Hammond scrap	3	Lewis O & F o	1
Dilworth P & Co o	2		
Total			13

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co o	9	Soho Furnace o	13
Chess S. & Co o	5	Phillips N. & Co o	4
W. Clark & Co o	1	S. S. & Co o	1
Lewis O. & F o	1		
Total			34

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, February 23, 1876. }

The crude market was reported considerably firmer to-day, and prices as compared with Monday, were higher, although it closed quiet. The latest advices at this writing quoted as follows: 'United' 'Conduit' and 'Union' $1.08¾; 'Grant' and 'Karns' $1.09; immediate shipment, $2.12½. Refined is rather better, that there is more inquiry; claimed that at current cost of crude, it cannot be made for less than 11½@12c.

The transportation question continues to be the main topic in refining circles, and as upon it depends the future welfare of the business, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, it is not at all surprising. The Penna. R. R. Co., as stated in our last, having declined to comply with the wishes of our refiners, another outlet to the seaboard is very much desired, and there is a possibility that one may yet be discovered.

The Barrel trade continues very dull but prices have undergone no recent change; countries, $1.05; city make, $1.15.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W. T. Bond	Model o w	693
W. T. Bond	J. F. Reutel	80
Stevenson	H. C. Vantine	461
Total		1,234

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros	Warden F. & Co	500
Brilliant o w	Do.	516
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co	712
Total		1,728

The Rule Against Corners the Result of Low Prices.

Some time ago the Board of Trade of Chicago appointed a committee to inquire into the causes that were diverting a great deal of grain, raised west of this city, from the Chicago market. One point in particular was that immense quantities of corn raised in Northern Illinois and Southern Iowa were shipped direct from small western towns to New England. The committee not long ago made an elaborate and in many respects a very valuable report. But the main point in it was that all this diversion of grain from Chicago was due to discrimination on the part of the railroads against Chicago. To some extent this was probably true, but it seems to us there is a more potent cause. The committee were either too blind to see or did not want to see. We refer to the rule of the Board of Trade against corners. We do not deny the fact that corners, when in progress, derange the markets and divert trade from the city, but they only do it temporarily. The rule is a constant corner, and has a constant influence in favor of the 'bears' (who are, as a rule, the less responsible part of the grain trading public) and therefore constantly operates in favor of low prices. The bears, protected by the ruleagainst corners, have frequently sold their market down, and held it at a point where it pays the owner of the grain better to ship from some western point direct to the consumer in the east, instead of selling in Chicago. But why don't eastern consumers come here to buy, when prices are relatively lower in Chicago than at the western points of shipment? The principal explanation for this is that, concurrent with every raid made by the bears upon prices, there are rumors started about the condition of the grain in store, and about the probable inspection of the incoming crops. This is always a part of the bear policy and results in diverting buyers as well as sellers from Chicago.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago,
CHICAGO, February 23, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.03 spot; 99¾c seller March; $1 seller May; $1.03¾ seller May; No. 3 80c; rejected 69¼c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 42¾c spot; 42¾c bid seller March; 42¾c bid seller April; 46¾c seller May; rejected 33½c. Oats dull; No. 2 32¾c spot; 31¾@32¼c seller March; 32¾c seller April; rejected 25¾c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2 spring seller March 58c; seller May 53c; No. 3 35a36c; rejected 27c. Rye quiet and firm; 66½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand; $21,30 spot; $21,30a21,35 seller March; $21,57a21,60 seller March; $21,95a 21,97½ seller May. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,06.

On call board wheat was ½c lower. Corn unchanged. Oats ½c higher. Pork firmer and unchanged. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Flour: receipts 24,000 bbls; only very moderate export and home trade; supers of western and State $4.25a4.60; common to good $4,90a5,30; good to choice $5.35a5.75; white wheat extra $5.85a6.75; extra, Ohio $4.90a6.75; extra St. Louis $5.25a9. Rye flour dull at $4,10a5.05. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat: receipts 48,000 bushels; opened steady and closed a shade firmer; No. 1 spring $1.32a1.37; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.24a1.26; No. 3 spring nominally $1.08a1.11; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.23a1.25; No. 3 $1.06a1.08. Rye quiet; western and State 88@89c. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn: receipts 135,000 bush; quiet and moderate epport and home trade; mixed no grade 57½c, do graded 63¼a64c. Oats: receipts 41,000 bush; buyers' favor: western mixed State 47@48c; white 49a53c. Hay firm at 75a80c. Hops firm. Coffee quiet at 15a18c. Sugar firm: fair to good refining 7¼a7¾c; prime 7¾c. Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum firmer; crude 8¼c; refined 14½c; cases 18¼@21½c; naphtha nominal. Tallow firm at 9¼a9 1-16c. Rosin steady at $1,60a1,65. Turpentine steady at 36½c. Eggs firm; State and Pennsylvania 19a20c; western 17a19c. Leather steady at 24 1-2a25c. Pork firmer at $22.75. Beef quiet; new plain mess $11a11,50. Middles firm; western long clear 12a12½c. Lard opened firmer and closed heavy; prime steam $13,45a13,50. Butter: receipts firm; common dull, western 15a20c; State 20a34c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,10.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 23.—Sugar in good demand; common 5¾@6¾c; fair to fully fair 6¾a7c; prime 7¼a8¼c; strictly prime to choice 7¾a7½c. Molasses: good grades in demand; others unchanged; fermenting fair 35a38c; prime 38a40c; strictly prime 48a 50c; rebolled 40a43c; prime 45c; choice 50a 52c. Flour quiet; superfine $4,00; double $4,25; treble $4,50a4,75; choice and family $6,50a7,75. Corn meal dull and lower at $2,50. Corn active at 54a60c. Oats quiet; 44a45c. Bran 75c. Hay quiet; strictly prime to choice $19a23. Pork easier; $20,50. Dry salt meats in good demand; 9, 11¾a 12¾c. Bacon dull; quoted at 10, 13¼a13¾c. Hams: choice sugar cured scarce and in demand at 14½c. Rice quiet; common to choice Louisiana 6 1-2a8 1-2c. Coffee: fair to good and prices firm; ordinary to prime 15¾ a18c. Lard firm at 12 3-4a14c. Whisky dull; rectified $1,09a1,12.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—Petroleum steady; refined 13 3-4c; crude 10½c. Clover seed $13,50a14,50. Flour firm; extra $4,50a5; fancy brands $7a8. Wheat: prime steady; Pennsylvania red $1,40; amber $1,42. Rye 84 1-2a88c. Corn firm and active; yellow 57a65c; sail 60a61c. Oats inactive; white 44a48c. Whisky steady; $1,10. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm; New York 12 3-4a14c; western fine 12 1-2a13c. Eggs strong; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware 19a20c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened a shade lower; very little doing; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,09¼; hard $1,15½; No. 2 $1,01½; No. 3 89½c. Corn active; No. 2 mixed 43c. Oats quiet; No. 2 32c. Barley dull; easier; No. 2 spring seller March 80c; No. 3 48c. Rye firm, No. 1 70c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 30.—Cotton dull; 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; $1,20a1,30. Corn firm; 42a44c. Oats dull; 37a43c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring $1,05a1,10. Rye dull; 77a79c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet; kettle 13½a 13¾c. Bulk meats quiet; 8¾a12a12½c. Bacon dull; 9 1-2a12 3-4a13½c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm; $1,05.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull at $4,00a4,75. Wheat firm at $1,50. Corn steady at 37½c. Oats dull at 35c. Barley nominal; $1,05. Rye held at 67½c. Pork weaker at $22a 22,37½. Lard steady at 12¾c. Bulk meats firm at 8¾a8¾a11¾a12c. Bacon quiet at 9¼a12¾a13c. Whisky steady at $1,04.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 23.—Flour steady; western super $4a4,25; common to extra $5a5,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7; Illinois $6,50a8,25; St. Louis $6,50a9; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,25. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 65a67c. Oats 46a51c; mixed and No. 2 white 43a46c; rejected 56a57c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 23.—Cotton quiet at 12c; sales 1,400 bales; receipts 3,900 bales; shipments 184 bales. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn quiet at 35a38c. Oats quiet at 48a51c. Lard dull at 13¾a14¼c. Bulk meats firm at 9a12¾a12¾a12¾a12¾a12¾a 12½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 23.—Cotion quiet; 12¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; $1.10a1.25. Corn quiet; 44a45c. Oats quiet; 37a40c. Rye quiet; 75c. Pork $22,50a23. Bulk meats 8¾a12a12¼c. Bacon 9¾a12 3-4a13¼c; sugar cured hams 14a14½c. Lard 14¼a15c. Whisky firm; $1,05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 23.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabash $1,40; No. 1 white Michigan $1,25; amber $1,26; seller March $1,27; seller April $1,25; seller May $1,32½. Corn firm; high mixed seller Michigan 41c; seller April 48¾c; low mixed 46c; no grade 43 1-2c. Oats dull; No. 2 36 1-2c; white 40 1-2c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 23.—Refined petroleum 9¾a10d.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.—Cotton steadier at 6½a6 9-16d; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 speculation and export, and 8,000 American. Bacon: L. C. M. 53s.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 23.—Wheat dull; white State $1,45; red $1,40. Corn quiet; new 65c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1,05; No. 2 Bay Quinte $1,10.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 23.—Petroleum unchanged; S. W. 110 test 10¾c; P. W. 150 test 11¾c.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, February 23.—Spirits of turpentine firm; 32c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Beeves: receipts 2,300 head, against 2,409 same time last week; quality fair; market dull and weak, with falling off of prices equal in most cases to $1 per head; strictly prime steers 12a12¾c; car load Texas cattle 8 1-2c; medium to good native steers 9 1-2a11 1-2c; no inferior or even very common native cattle were shown. Sheep: receipts for yesterday and to-day 5,900, against 2,680 same time last week; market steady at Monday's prices; 5 1-2a7 1-2c for common to good; 7¾a8c for prime. Swine: arrivals yesterday and to-day 7,568 against 7,790 same time last week; car load of Ohio pigs 129 pounds alive, $8,80 per 100 pounds.

CHICAGO, February 23.—Cattle: receipts 5,000 head; official yesterday 5,848; very dull and prices weak with a downward tendency at close; butchers $3,87½a4; stockers $3,65a4; medium to good fat shipping $4,25 a4,75; choice fat $5a5,75; good steers $4,75a 5; shipments 1,600. Hogs: receipts 17,000 head; yesterday 18,000; active; choice packing $7,90a8,35—chiefly $8; bacon $8; shipping $8,25a8,50; Philadelphias $8,75; closed strong; shipments 8,000. Sheep: receipts 1,800 head; active and higher; common to choice $4,50a6,25.

BUFFALO, February 23.—Cattle: receipts 544 head; total for the week 7,928; prices weak at yesterday's quotations; about all good stock sold; fresh arrivals through consignments. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,400; total for the week 18,000; market slow but, few offerings; demand light and prices unchanged. Hogs: receipts 2,700; total for the week 12,900; pigs and Yorkers $8,35a8,50 for light and best; yards bare of stock.

BALTIMORE, February 23.—Cattle: market quiet and unchanged; rates very best 6a6¾c; first quality 5a6c; medium or good 4½a5¼c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 2¾a3¾c; most sales 4¼a5c; receipts 1,465; sales 1,002. Hogs fairly active and prices higher; range 10¾a11¾c; few selling at 12c; receipts 4,055. Sheep more active and prices a shade higher; range 4½a 7¼c; receipts 2,577.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Hogs dull; Yorkers $7,85a8,15; packing $6,90a8,35. Cattle: prices sustained, but only on light receipts; very little doing.

CINCINNATI, February 23.—Hogs dull and declining; offerings generally poor to good; light $7,70a8,00; fair to good packing $8,20a 8,40.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 23.—Hogs: receipts 600; prices unchanged.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Cotton dull at 12¾a12 15-16c; futures closed barely steady; February 12 7-16a12 9-16c; March 12 1-2a 12 17-32c; April 12 25-32a12 27-32c; May 13 1-16a13 3-16c; June 13 5-16a13 7-32c; July 13 17-32a13 19-32c; August 13 25-32c

NEW ORLEANS, February 23.—Cotton: demand good; sales 7,750; desirable kinds firmer; inferior grades quoted; quotations unchanged; receipts: net 13,335; gross 13,730; exports continent 5,562; coast 3,368; Great Britain 4,131; stock 370,985.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 23.—The package trade continued moderate, and jobbing branches quiet. Cotton goods moved slowly at unchanged prices. Fancy prints, cambrics and percales are in fair demand, but shirtings moved slowly. Cotton dress goods are fairly active. Worsted makes are in good demand. Cotton hosiery continued active. Woolen goods for men's wear are rather quiet.

Wool.

BOSTON, February 23.—Wool in steady demand; prices well sustained for all grades; the stock of fine wools materially reduced; market firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX fleeces 45a47½c; medium and No. 1 48a50c; X and picklock 50a53c; Wisconsin and Michigan 46c; super and X pulled 35a51c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—10 bbls lard, Miller, T & Co; 1 bbl wool, J. W. Morrison; 25 do candies, Carter, Bros. & Co; 4 bxs yeast, Brauner & Wyl; 1-3 bgs fodder, Lyon & Co; 13 cads do, L. M. Borchardt; 25 do, J. Fullerton & Son; 80 bbls alcohol, Hostetter & S; 6 b hides, 1 bdl tallow, Lappe & H; 4 kegs lard, 9 tubs butter, Heidrick, C. & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Caskey & B; 2 do, Brown, C. & Co; 2 do, J. H. Lob & Co; 20 bxs chimnies, Jas. Gordon & Co; 2 bbls lard, J. A. Graff & Son; 4 tubs butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 3 do, 1 pail do, Jas H Lob & Co; 6 bbls chimnies, T. Wightman & Co; 41 steines, H. Hare & Bro; 18 ½ bxs tobacco, 20 cads do, R. & W. Jenkinson.

PITTSBURGH AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car apples, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 do, Vangorder & S; 1 do bows and follers, T. Hare & Son; 2 bxs b goods, W. Murphy; 1 car lumber, Dunlap; 1 car 1 do oats, W. G. Miller; 1 do oil, Paine, A. & T; one hearse, H. Sampson; lot furniture, J. D. Cady; 2 bbls tar iron, A. Speer & Son; 3 bpr writers, E. A. Jackson; 1 bbl steel, C. B. Moore; 2 bxs cheese, A. C. Hatheway; 1 do mdse, Swartz, J. & Co; 1 do, Scobie, R. & S; 1 do, Lord, T. & Co; 1 do, S Hare & Son; 4 crates, Dominier Bros; 1 bbl b nuts, 4 bxs butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 do, A. Graff & Son; 15 cases matches, E. C. & J. H. Sawyer; 1 tub butter, 2 bxs eggs, J. Pettit & Co; 4 cm barrels, Brown, C. & Co; 2 bbls lard, Miller, T & Co; 1 bbl rails, Lindsay, S. & Co; 12 sacks potatoes, Priestley Bros; 1 car corn, Keil & R; 2 bbls baskets, Oakland C. Tagger; 22 bbls pipe, Hartupee, A; 15 bbls sugar, Carter Bros; 28 bags rye, Eisenbe

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are a falling barometer, easterly and southerly winds, warmer and generally clear weather.

Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mt. Pleasant & Broadford Railroad Company held at Mt. Pleasant yesterday the following Board of Directors was unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President—Charles Donnelly; Directors—Daniel Sharp, Mendes Cohen, William Baldwin, Hugh Sisson, J. B. Washington, G. B. Rathfon, George R. Dennis, W. S. Bissel, Wm. Keyser, John King, Jr., E. K. Hyndman and Charles Webb. After the election the Board selected Mr. Wetly McCullough, of Greensburg, as Secretary and Treasurer.

A Fine Week's Work.

The Edgar Thomson Steel Works during the week ending February 19th made 119 heats producing 707 120-2240 tons of Ingots, bloomed 709 1540-2240 tons of Ingots, and rolled 560 1343-2240 tons of rails, of which 25 were of 60 foot lengths for the Beaver bridge, on the Fort Wayne R. R. In accomplishing this extraordinary work but 8 vessel bottoms were used, giving an average of 14¾ heats to each bottom, and using but one cupola. The steel produced was of the best quality. It is believed to be the best week's work on record for single turn. No extra effort was made to effect this large production and this can be taken as a fair indication of what these works are capable of doing.

McNeill, Dean & Co.

The above firm has now for its initial partner Mr. James McBrier, the old firm being dissolved by the retirement of Mr. High McNeill. Mr. McBrier has always been a member of the firm, and now comes to the active management of its business affairs, and those who may be considering the profit to themselves, of dealing with them, need not be told that Mr. McBrier is a gentleman of ripe experience in business, and thoroughly conversant with all its details, and possessed of all the natural requisites of head and heart to insure full compliance with the demands of customers as to quality and kind of material, as well as truthful representation, honesty and fair dealing. Give the new firm a call before making your supplies of lumber.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

In another column will be found the thirty-first annual statement of this old and excellent company. The figures there presented speak for themselves. Certainly if any life insurance company represented in this city is entitled to the confidence of our people, this sterling and conservative Company is. It has been actively represented here for the past eleven years, and during that time has paid nearly one million dollars in losses to the heirs of deceased policy holders in this vicinity. In 1875 over one hundred thousand dollars was paid here through the company's representatives—Messrs. Lusk & Brown. It is also very gratifying to notice that notwithstanding the depressed condition of business the past year, the number of new policies issued through the Pittsburgh agency was largely in excess of 1874. We can confidently recommend any of our readers who contemplate insuring their lives to examine into the merits of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J.

An Immense Stock of Furniture to be Sold at Less than Cost Prices.

The season is fast approaching when parties will replace the furniture now in use with that which is newer, fresher and perhaps more elegant, and to all such we would say, read, in to-day's paper, the announcement of C. G. Hammer & Son, of Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Seventh avenue.

Those who are patrons of this old and reliable establishment need not be informed of the style, variety and excellence of the furniture manufactured by this firm, while to those who have not had the good fortune to be numbered among their customers, allow us to say, this is one of the oldest furniture houses in the city, and for many years has been the house where our best citizens were accustomed to procure their furniture supplies. They have never been known to manufacture, or to permit the sale of any shoddy or inferior qualities of furniture, but have studiously aimed to furnish their patrons with the best material possible to be obtained, and manufactured in the highest style of art as to design, finish and superior workmanship for the trade. For the next thirty days their immense stock—all of their own manufacture—at less than cost price, thus presenting buyers with an opportunity seldom offered, and which will, no doubt, prove greatly to their advantage. Call soon and secure choice lots at your own prices.

"ON TO RICHMOND."

Pittsburgh Oil Refiners Sound the Old War Cry—A New and Cheaper Route to the Seaboard Talked Of.

The oil dealers of Pittsburgh think they have found a method by which to circumvent the Pennsylvania railroad, and accordingly their spirits quite naturally manifest an upward tendency. The oil men have labored long and earnestly, but unsuccessfully, to secure from the railroad company a reduction in freight rates that would place them on an equal footing with the refiners of Cleveland. Such a concession has been denied them, and of course they are eager to enter upon any project that will lead them to the sea-board without being obliged to pay tribute to the Pennsylvania railroad.

On the bank of the Ohio river, in West Virginia, and some two or three hundred miles below this city, is a town called Huntingdom. From this place the Chesapake and Ohio railroad extends to Richmond, Va., and far enough below it to connect at City Point, on the James river, with vessels entering Chesapeake bay from the sea. After a thorough investigation of the matter, our oil men have learned that they can transport oil by the Ohio river to Huntingdon, and from Huntingdon over the C. & O. R. R. to Richmond, at a considerably less cost than over the Pennsylvania railroad to Philadelphia. Oil can be shipped from Pittsburgh to Huntingdon in barges, at comparatively little cost, and the management of the Chesapeake and Ohio road have offered the refiners here freight rates very much lower than what they are now compelled to pay. At a meeting of the refiners yesterday a committee was appointed to go to Richmond to confer with the officers of the C. & O. road and ascertain if a still greater reduction in rates cannot be obtained. A prominent and wealthy oil firm of New York, which is not included in the combination said to exist between the refiners of certain favored cities and the Pennsylvania railroad, has promised his hearty and active co-operation with Pittsburgh oil men in this new project, and says that he will charter ships to run between New York and City Point and take all the oil that can be sent to the latter place. Further developments will be noted as they take place.

BOTH SIDES.

The Recent Robbery of Mr. Fred. Holmes in Allegheny—Opposing Statements in Full—You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice."

Below we give additional statements in relation to the robbery of Fred. Holmes, on Craig street, Allegheny, on Monday night, which has been the source of so much comment in this city. It will be remembered that Mr. Holmes was knocked down and robbed, and on the other that he was intoxicated and not robbed. Officer McBratney, whom our reporter interviewed last evening, stated that on the night of the alleged robbery he was walking up Craig street on his way to City Hall to report for duty. When at Rebecca street he saw a man leaning against a fence, apparently intoxicated and unable to take care of himself the officer offered to take him to his home. He caught hold of his arm, but the man told him to let go, stating at the same time that he lived a block above. The officer also understood him to say that he had fallen down the tunnel steps. McBratney then hastened on, as it was nearly time to report for duty, fully satisfied that the man was intoxicated. When he reached the station house he informed officer Davis of the case. The latter, when he went down, found the man in Mrs. Tyler's store almost insensible from pain. The reason McBratney believes the man was intoxicated was because he thought he smelled liquor on his breath.

That is the officer's statement. Now for the other side. Mr. Holmes was called on at his residence, and stated that he was knocked down and robbed of his pocket-book containing $3,75. To this he was willing to be qualified. Dr. Rankin, the physician who attended him at the time of the affair, was next visited. He stated that he did not notice any smell of liquor about Mr. Holmes, although in reducing the dislocation of the shoulder blade he had to work pretty close to him. He also stated that if the man was intoxicated, he sobered up very quickly, for as soon as the dislocation was reduced he got up and walked home with his son. To make matters more certain, Mrs. Tyler, the lady who keeps the store into which Mr. Holmes was carried, was interrogated, and she stated that when she first saw Mr. Holmes he was leaning against the side of the house and was moaning. He fell down and became insensible. She went to him, fearing that he had been hurt, and to see if he was intoxicated. She stooped and smelled his breath, but there was not the slighest trace of liquor. She then had him carried into her store and Dr. Rankin summoned. Besides this lady's statement the two sons of Mr. John Young, who lives on the same street, state that they saw the two men who attacked Mr. Holmes. One of them ran down Craig street and the other down Rebecca street. He did not take half an hour last evening to learn all the above facts. Mr. Holmes stated that Chief Ross had not visited him up to last night.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer City of Montreal, at Queenstown; steamer Cornwall, at Bristol.

Probably Another Murder.

An East End Policeman Shot in the Head.

The Suburban Cow Thieves Discovered—A Prima Facie Evidence of Guilt—To Save Himself From the Effects of One Crime a Man Commits a Greater.

For some time past, as is well known, the residents of Braddocks, Irwin Station, and other neighborhoods of the East End, have been much annoyed by the operations of cow thieves. During the past two or three months at least forty or fifty cows have suddenly disappeared and never been heard of more, and much grumbling was the natural result. Yesterday afternoon Mr. John Parker, a resident of Braddocks, came to the Mayor's office and stated that a valuable cow had been stolen from his stable on Monday night, and that some of his men had traced the cow through East Liberty to a slaughter house on Four Mile Run. Chief Hatzell then sent out word for officer Delahanty and Stapleton to watch the slaughter house. Officer Stapleton stated that he had had suspicions of the house for some time past, but that he did not know whether or not he should neglect his beat for that purpose. He was told, however, to watch the house even if he had to neglect his beat.

THE COW FOUND.

Later in the day three men called at the office and stated that they had traced the cow to the slaughter house of Henry Ritchell and Louis Uhrich, and found the carcass hanging up with the hide and tallow gone. They asked Ritchell if he slaughtered cattle. He replied that he did not; that he only killed sheep and hogs. They then asked if any one else ever killed cattle there, and he replied in the affirmative, stating that Wenzle Westle and John Westle had brought the cow there and asked leave to kill it, as they had done several times before. The parties then asked to see the hide of the cow, but were told that one of the Westles had taken it to the city. Officers Stapleton and Delahanty, however, arrested Ritchell and Uhrich and brought them to the city, where they are now lodged in the Central Station. Ritchell was at first inclined to resist the arrest, and drew a butcher-knife on the officers, but thought better of it and submitted.

After the arrest they stated that Wenzle westle kept a butcher shop on Penn avenue, in the Twelfth ward, and John Westle lived with his mother in East Liberty, near the drove yards. Chief Hartzell immediately sent out word to have John arrested. In a very short time afterward he received a dispatch stating that officer Stokely had been

SHOT IN THE HEAD.

On further inquiry it was learned that immediately upon the receipt of the dispatch at the station house, officers Stokely, Herron and another man, had been detailed to make the arrest. They had gone but a short distance when they saw Westle walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track, and started towards him to take him in custody. Before they reached him, he drew a revolver and fired, the ball striking Stokely in the head, inflicting what will doubtless prove a fatal wound. The wounded man's companions then made further effort to secure Westle, but devoted their attention to Stokely, and removed him to a house near by and summoned surgical assistance.

John Westle, the man who did the shooting, and is still at large, is described by Ritchell and Uhrich as being about 22 years of age, short and thick, with a smooth face. His brother Wenzle Westle lives on Penn avenue, is taller and several years older. The latter is married to the daughter of a very wealthy Bohemian of Allegheny City. The officers who were sent to hunt him up were unable to find him. It is now believed that the two brothers are the thieves who have been committing the cow robberies, and their arrest will be a matter of general congratulation in the suburbs on that account, laying aside the general desire that will be expressed for the apprehension of John for what will be the murder of the officer.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless).

Joseph J. Holden et al., copartners as Citizens' Bank, of Titusville, bankrupt.

The petition of Frederick Bates, bankrupt, for a discharge, was presented and the usual order was made for a final hearing before Register Rogers on the 21st prox.

Samuel F. Reed, bankrupt, Beaver county. An order was made for the sale of certain personal property at private sale.

Wm. L. Hawkins, Shoo Pop, Clinton county. An order for the discharge of the bankrupt was made.

The case of Wm. K. Gallagher, assignee vs. Isaac Measmore, was continued by consent.

The petitions presented yesterday were as follows:

James Y. Siggins, Jr., of Oil Creek township, Venango county filed a petition for adjudication and it was referred to Register Rogers.

William Helderman, of Oil City, filed a similar petition and a like reference was made.

A. A. Milligan and Leon Hershberg, partners as Milligan & Hershberg, liquor dealers of Pittsburgh, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy and the same was referred to Register Harper. The liabilities of the firm amount to $11,000, and the assets about $3,000.

Thomas King, of Franklin, Venango county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Rogers.

The Dollar Savings Bank, of Oil City, et al., filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Fisher Bros., of Oil City.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of John R. Bingler, deceased. Widow's appraisemeht presented and approved.

Estate of Martin Sieffert, deceased. Same action.

Estate of Benedict Muller, deceased, Same action.

Estate of Daniel P. Greenawalt, deceased. Same action.

Estate of Fredericka Fencht, deceased. Sale of real estate heretofore confirmed *nisi*, now confirmed absolutely.

Anna C. Gallagher. Petition for order on Charles B. Henry, guardian, to pay over certain moneys in his hands. Order made to pay over the sum of $147 72.

A hearing was had in the matter of the application of the executor of Thomas W. Briggs, deceased, for sale of real estate. The same was conducted before Judge Ewing, at the request of Judge Hawkins, who was formerly counsel in the case.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

The Aldine Publishing Co. vs. J. R. Foster & Co; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiffs for $51.60.

James A. Hutchinson vs. M. McCullough, Jr., & Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $158.15. Action for rent.

John W. Wroe vs. Stephen England. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,892.25.

Mahlon Rush vs. W. Ehlers; action for damages, it being alleged that defendant's horses frightened in the neighborhood of the Rush House, and sent the pole through a large window. Jury out.

Henry Gimber vs. Lewis Schafler, guardian of Conrad C. Smith. Verdict for plaintiff for $134.45 debt, interest and costs, and the jury also find that the defendant has in his hands $500 subject to attachment.

Trial List for To-Day.

Hazard et al vs. McElroy et al. (2).

Chalfant vs. Hurton.

Fechheimer vs. Arzberger.

Schmidt vs. Boenig.

Lewis et al. vs. Long.

Weigle et al. vs. Morferd et al.

Liberty Improvement Bank vs. Miller.

Same vs. Kelly.

Leake vs. Spang et al.

Cole vs. Peet et al.

Jones vs. Anderson.

Wilson et al vs. Kirk.

Diamond vs. Diamond.

Anorbach vs. Levey.

Pfarr vs. the First German United Evangelical congregation of Mt. Washington.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

Fredericks & Ketzel vs. Wm. Fincke. Prothonotary directed to pay plaintiffs the sum in Court, viz., $237.

Samuel S. Brown and James M. Schoonmaker, et al. vs. Robert Cornell and Andrew Werling. Sheriff directed to pay into Court the amount of money realized from the sale of real estate, viz, $36,240.35. C. Harbrook appointed auditor to distribute the same.

Court Brevities.

THE Criminal Court has not been in session this week, and will not be until Saturday, when the argument list will be taken up.

IN the U. S. District Court yesterday, the case of Milledge R. Johnston, indicted for passing a forged $1,000 registered U. S. bond was taken up. About four years ago Johnston was in the city, and while here transferred to Mr. J. R. Putnam, "for value received," the bond in question. Mr. Putnam shortly afterwards discovered the worthlessness of the peice of paper, and a warrant was issued for Johnston's arrest. He was not found until nearly a year ago, when U. S. Detective S. B. Benson, arrested him in Chicago, where he had married a wealthy widow. After leaving here, Johnston went to Boston, and engaged in certain transactions that made it necessary for him to make himself scarce. To succeed in this he adopted the novel method of forging certificates of his own death. U. S. District Attorney Reed and Assistant District Attorney Knox conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall and D. F. Patterson appeared for the defense. Among the witnesses is Mr. J. F. Kent, Chief of Police of Boston.

Grocers and Bakers.

For choice rye flour and corn meal call at the German steam flour mill, Second and Middle streets, Allegheny city.

A POOR HOUSE SCANDAL.

Superintendent Crane Answers a Serious Charge—After a Full Hearing He is Discharged from the Accusation—The Paternity of the Insane Mother's Child Still in Doubt.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Richard Crane, Superintendent of the department of male lunatics in the Allegheny Poor House, who has been charged by Mr. Adam Taylor with being the father of his insane wife's illegitimate child, had a preliminary hearing before Alderman D. L. Smith. It may be remembered that several months ago it was charged that Mr. Crane had attained parental dignity through illicit intercourse with an insane woman named Taylor, who was an inmate of the female insane department of the Poor House. The charges were investigated by the Poor Board, and that body relieved the Superintendent from the ouns of the accusation. The decision, however, was not unanimous, Dr. B. B. Smith presenting a minority report in which he expressed it as his belief that the Superintendent was guilty of the revolting crime. Mr. Adam Taylor, the husband of the insane mother inclined to the view of the physician, and having settled it in his own mind that the Superintendent was guilty of the debauchery of his wife he instituted criminal proceedings against him.

At the hearing yesterday Mr. Taylor was the first witness sworn. He testified that he had committed his wife to the Poor House on November 9th, 1874, and he did not visit her until August 3d, 1875, and during November, 1875, she gave birth to the child, the parentage of which he positively denies. He had not been at the Poor House during February or March.

Dr. B. B. Smith, physician of the Poor House, then testified that he believed that Crane was the father of the child. He believed so from the resemblance of the child to Mr. Crane. The eyes, contour of the head, and the face resembled that of Mr. Crane. He had accused Mr. Crane of being its father, but the Superintendent denied it. He did not recollect giving Taylor a permit to visit his wife in the spring. Mr. Crane had a key and could get into the department of the Female insane at any time.

Bertha Faller, an inmate of the insane department, was next examined. There was some objection made to her testimony being received, as she is committed for insanity, but Dr. Smith said that though her mind was weak it was not certain that she was insane, and believed her capable to make a truthful and reliable statement. She was not sworn, but was allowed to make her statement. She said that she was in the room with Mrs. Taylor, after the birth of the child. Mr. Crane came into the room one night and said to her that she must not tell stories about him, or he would hang her. This story she repeated several times. She was also testified by other witnesses that she had told the story at other times. She reported this affair to the matron of the insane department on the next morning after which it is alleged to have occurred.

Mrs. Kellogg, the Matron of the Female Insane Department, testified that she considered Mrs. Faller a reliable person, and for that reason she had put her in the room with Mrs. Taylor, to take care of the child. She also testified that Crane had threatened to blow his brains out, as he was suspected of being the father of the child. She could not recollect of Taylor having been at the House during the spring of 1875, but she remembered of his being there in the summer, and she did not think he visited the place in February or March of 1875.

Mr. T. F. Grubbs, the present Steward of the Poor Farm, testified to the good moral conduct of Mr. Crane, and that he was an excellent officer. He had heard that besides the officers of the house, a young man named Foster, an inmate, had had a key of the female insane department. He was present when Mrs. Faller related the circumstances of Mr. Crane's visit to Mrs. Taylor's sick room, on the occasion that he threatened to hang Mrs. Faller, and when the Superintendent was confronted with the woman, and asked what he had to say about her story, he said he did not know.

Miss M. V. Johnston, daughter of Mr. D. T. Johnston, formerly Steward of the Poor House, was next called. She testified that Taylor had visited the Poor House in February, 1875. She had seen him in the yard. It was within the first two weeks of February. She was positive of that, and she took him up to the dining room, adjoining the insane department, and then summoned Mrs. Kellogg, in whose room she visited his wife afterwards in the same year.

Mr. D. T. Johnston ex-steward of the Farm, Mr. McGonnigle Secretary, and Mr. Todd also testified that the Poor House were next examined and testified in regard to the number of keys and other details in regard to the Poor House, Mr. Johnston testified to the good moral character of Mr. Crane, and to his excellence as an officer.

The Steward of the poor farm, Mr. Johnson; Mr. Crane, the Superintendent of the male insane department; Dr. Smith and Mr. G. W. Todd, the engineer, were the only persons who were authorized to leave to the female department, and they all swore that they had no illicit intercourse with Mrs. Taylor.

Subsequently Mr. Todd testified that he had seen a master key in the possession of two male inmates in February, 1875. These men were Foster and Cunningham, and with that key they had perfect access to the female department. About this time a master key was lost, and witness thought the key was found by either Cunningham or Foster.

Dr. G. M. Shellito testified that it was impossible to fix the paternity of a child by any resemblance, real or fancied, that it might bear to any person, and further that it was impossible to determine this resemblance, even, in the person of a child a few months of age.

This closed the testimony, and Superintendent Crane was discharged by the Alderman who ruled that no testimony had been educed to support the charges brought against him.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The delightful drama in which Miss Eisler has been all week playing as *Pauverette* will be presented again to-night. To-morrow evening it gives way to "As You Like It," and therefore those who wish to see "Under The Snow" should not fail to improve this evening's last opportunity.

Academy of Music.

The Newsboys' Concert to-morrow night will be something very unique, and that, together with the laudable object to which the proceeds are to be applied, should be sufficient to draw a large house.

Humble's Varieties.

The excellence of the programme at this theatre is evidenced in the big houses it is drawing nightly. All the specialists stand high in their profession.

Library Hall.

Last night the Bulwer Club, an amateur dramatic organization of recent origin, and which embraces a number of well known ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, gave their initial entertainment at Library Hall. They performed "The Lady of Lyons," a play most exacting in its demands upon the ability of professional actors; particularly is this the case as regards the two leading characters. Keeping prominently in mind the fact that the players were amateurs, we are obliged, thought very unwillingly, to confess that the performance was not in every respect a success. Mr. Evans, who essayed the part of *Claude Melnotte*, manifested a better knowledge of stage business than the others, and that, coupled with his the elocutionary powers and greater ability, enabled him to make a better impression than his supporters. Occasionally, however, he kicked outside the traces of art and became too robust in his expressions of feeling. Miss Muhlanbring as *Pauline* was uneven in her impersonation of that character, and it was quite evident that her acquaintance with the stage has not been extensive. At times she read her lines with real pathos. The audience called her and Mr. Evans before the curtain at the close of every act. The best enacted part in the play was Miss McCreary's *Widow Melnotte*. The young lady has a sweet sympathetic voice, is easy and graceful in movement, and sustained her *role* most admirably. Mrs. Evan's *Madame Deschappelles* was also very good. We reproduce the cast, as follows:

Claude Melnotte	Wm. Mason Evans
Mons. Beauseant, { Rejected }	Mr. J. M. Reinhart
Mons. Glavis, { Suitors. }	Mr. Geo. Bailey
Mons. Deschappelles	Mr. Fred. R. Diehl
Col. Damas	Mr. R. J. Dewhurst
Landlord	Mr. Harry Rinehart
Gaspar,	
Captain Gervais, {	Mr. Marion M. Ogden
Major Desmoulins	Mr. J. C. Wallace
Madame Deschappelles	Mrs. Wm. M. Evans
Pauline, her daughter	Miss Maggie Muhlanbring
Widow Melnotte	Miss Annie McCreary

PERSONAL.

***Mr. T. D. Wilkins, of this city, is the new freight agent at Hollidaysburg.

***Col. E. E. Ziegler and wife, of Sharpsburg, gave a leap year party on Tuesday evening.

***Hon. John Scott and District Attorney Reed witnessed the performance of "The Lady of Lyons" last night.

***Mr. Thomas Mawhinney, who was severely bruised a few days ago by being thrown from his buggy, is getting better.

***Register Gray entertained his brother officers of the Fourteenth Regiment on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Bellefield.

***Alderman Joseph A. Butler, at present the efficient Acting Mayor, is out as a candidate for Mayor for the next term. He has numerous supporters.

***Mention was made a day or two since that Mr. Frederick Wilk, County Surveyor of Butler county, and uncle, by marriage of Mr. Alex. Herron, had died, aged ninety-seven. His age was really only fifty years

Sore Throat, Cough, Colds and Hoarseness troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

TTHS-S.

HOMOEOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W. Jackofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

***The Presbyterian church of Oakdale has extended a call to Rev. Jesse Bruce.

***Those persons who have been elected School Directors will have to call at the Prothonotary's office to receive their certificates.

***The Republican County Committee will meet soon to decide whether delegates to the State Convention shall be elected by it or by conventions.

***Mrs. Green, residing at the corner of Stanton avenue and Butler street, was severely burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a lamp.

***John Allen, the alleged centenarian, called upon Secretary Gus Braun, of the Poor Board, yesterday, for a pass to Philadelphia. The coveted boon was given him —to walk.

***A literary and debating society is in full blast at Hall's school house, Robinson township. Dr. Burket and Messrs. James Hall, Will Kelso and T. W. Conway are the leading debaters.

***The First National Bank of Allegheny will soon commence the erection of an elegant new building at the corner of Park Way and Federal street. The estimated cost is $40,000.

***An alarm of fire was sounded about half past five o'clock last evening from box 72, in Allegheny. It was occasioned by a slight fire on the roof of a row of houses on Preble avenue. No damage of consequence was done.

***Some of the wholesale merchants of the city view with favor the enforcement by Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, of the ordinance obliging their peddlers to take out licenses. Others are disposed to look at it with a critic's eye.

***A man named John Cummings was arrested in Rochester by two constables of that place, last evening, for stealing some clothes and other articles from Mr. Herchenroether, in Allegheny. He was placed in the Allegheny lock-up.

***George Fail, the lad who was arrested in Temperanceville, on Tuesday evening, for attempting to pass a bill raised from one to ten dollars, was discharged yesterday by acting Mayor Butler, no evidence being adduced against him.

***A great revival has been in progress for some time past in Montour's church, Robinson township, Rev. J. J. Beacom, pastor. Seventy-five persons have enrolled with the church. Rev. Beacom was assisted in the meetings by Rev. George Baher.

***An old lady named Cunningham was found dead in her bed at her residence, on Webster avenue, yesterday morning. She had been sick for a day or two, and was under the treatment of a physician, so that an inquest was not deemed necessary.

***Wm. Einer, a farmer from Mifflin county, attracted considerable attention in the city yesterday by driving through a wire a veritable house on wheels, in which his family have taken up their abode, on their way West, where Mr. Einer intends to locate.

***Adam Weigand, arrested on Tuesday night for running a faro bank in Lafayette Hall building, gave bail yesterday, before the Mayor, for trial at court. H. Stewart, Wm. Nelson and Wm. Miller, taken into custody with him, forfeited five dollars and costs each, which they paid.

***It is expected that a flouring mill will be erected on the North branch of Robinson's run, or the South branch of Montour's run, sometime in the coming summer. The people of that locality suffer great inconvenience for want of a mill since the Pleasant Valley or Rodger's mill was burned down.

***There was a high-toned row in Jefferson township a few nights ago, during a birthday serenade given by the Jefferson Cavalry band to Farmer Stewart. Facial organs were treated in a highly unbecomable manner. The Criminal Court will likely be called upon to adjudicate the affair.

***The police yesterday arrested Wm. Henry and John Mullaly on a charge of defacing August Bemeyer's monument, on Fifth avenue. Certain articles found in their possession lead to the belief that they were concerned in the late thefts at No. 10 Center avenue and at the residence of Mr. John Fox.

***The alarm of fire about seven o'clock last evening, from box 134, was occasioned by the roof of a notion store owned by a Mr. Voegtly, No. 1065 Carson street, South side, catching fire from sparks from the chimney. The engines were on hand promptly, and the flames subdued before much damage had been done.

***An alarm of fire at 20 minutes of three o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by the burning of three frame dwelling houses on Scott street, East End, owned and occupied by laborers, named Kinney, Tilly and Sullivan. Mr. Kinney and Mr. Tilly saved most of their furniture, but Sullivan lost everything. Tilly's and Sullivan's houses were partly insured. The origin of the fire is not known.

***The newest and most approved method for the swindling of farmers is for an agreeable and ubiquitous individual to be initiate them, for ten dollars, into the secrets of the Mystic Circle, a membership in which is an assurance of a perpetual income of one hundred dollars per month. The oath is administered exactly in the center of a ten acre field. But one agriculturalist has been duped so far, and he is a Plum township tiller of real estate.

***The residence of J. N. Ewing, at Oakdale, was entered a short time ago and $400 stolen. The thief entered in daylight by taking a ladder from the barn and going in at the grown window. He seems to have been acquainted with the premises, for he proceeded immediately to the place where the money was kept and gathered it up. He then unlocked one of the doors and went out, taking the precaution to call the dogs and shut them in the house.

***On Wednesday night as John Helling was crossing the Chestnut street bridge, Allegheny, he was set upon by Ben Schman, George Mertz, and supposing him to be a tramp who had hostile intentions, assumed the offensive himself, and knocked Mertz down. The latter has brought suit before Squire Hill, of the Eighth ward, for assault and battery. The incident shows how the inadequacy of the Allegheny police force works upon the fears of the citizens.

***A glass manufacturing firm of this city has received telegrams yesterday and to the Chief of Police of Fall River, Mass., to return by express to this city the trunk of their traveling agent, who, the firm had been informed, was on a spree that gave promise of being somewhat protracted. The response was received stating that the trunk was there, and had been forwarded as per request, but that the agent had not yet placed his autograph upon any of the hotel registers.

***It is said that James McAllister proposes entering suit in the United States Court against the Custom House officers of this city for failing to comply with the law which requires the public exhibition of a display of a table of the rates of fees and duties upon imported goods. Col. Haymaker is attorney for McAllister. On the other side it is rumored that a counter suit is to be instituted against McAllister for certain alleged irregularities on his part while he was watchman at the Custom House.

***The following is the result of the recent election in Fayette township, Judge of Elections, J. R. Kelso; Inspectors, Geo. Y. McKee and Robert McFarland; Assessor, J. N. Ewing; Assistant Assessors, Richard Crooks and Geo. R. Robb; School Directors, Alexander Campbell 3 years, George W. Hoffman 3 years, and H. Elliott McBride 1 year; Supervisors, Robert McFarland, Richard Crooks, John McMurray, Alexander Campbell, Fifty-fifth ward; Constable, C. Marks; Auditor, William C. McFarland; Town Clerk, John C. Marks; Constable, Robert Simpson. For License, 46; Against Lincense, 107.

***A third assessment is now being made by the Board of Viewers for the construction of the Thirty-third street sewer. The cost of the sewer was $32,575, and the first assessment was spread over such an extent of territory as for the same to be set aside by the Court. The second assessment put upon the adjacent property all that it was thought it could stand and then the balance of $11,000 was charged against the city. The Court set aside the last and now the third effort to collect the money for that mighty drain is being made. Property is assessed on a sliding scale, reaching from $5 to $2.75 per foot and down as low as $2 per lot.

***A large number of guests, relatives and neighbors included, assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, in Snowden township, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Eloquent and appropriate addresses were made by Rev. Wycoff, the popular pastor of the Bethel Presbyterian Church, H. L. Marshall and others. The many silver presents were rich and beautiful, and highly prized by the recipients. A bountiful dinner was provided, after which all returned to their firesides to await the return of some other such happy occasion.

An Opportunity

that we doubt not will be taken advantage of by still a greater number of people who are in need of a piano or organ, as the present opportunity to get such at a real genuine bargain, will hardly ever occur again. As is generally known, Mr. S. Hamilton is known throughout this entire region as a fair, square dealing man, always selling the very best quality of goods, at the lowest living margin of profit, and by so doing has established a trade *one-third greater* than any other house in the same business in this city, as shown by the sworn business returns last April, and now that he is about to remove to his new store-room, which, by the way, cannot be occupied for a few weeks owing to changes and repairs, necessitating the disposal of his entire stock without reserve, and in anticipation of this he is taking time by the forelock and selling off his entire stock at once. To make sure of this at once, he has very wisely put everything down to bottom prices at first, so that those buying now not only buy as low as they can in the middle of March, but they get the very choice of the stock. As he certainly has a most magnificent stock both of the matchless Decker Pianos and the justly celebrated Estey Cottage Organs, as well as a greatly varied stock of second-hand Pianos and Organs which they are selling at just such prices as they will bring. Those who intend purchasing any time within a year had better do so now if they wish to save money; also, if it don't suit you to pay cash, you can get just such terms as will suit you. Remember the place is S. Hamilton's 77 Fifth avenue, over McCallum's. You will see the announcement of removal at the door.

LISTS OF LICENSES

AND

TRANSFERS OF LICENSES

TO

SELL LIQUORS

IN

Allegheny County,

GRANTED BY THE

COUNTY TREASURER,

AT THE

February Term, 1876.

WHOLESALE.

Dingle Jacob, 27 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....$ 34
Enrich Adam, 358 East Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny..... 25
Kaiser & Co., Julius, 701 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh..... 25
Rowe, Rosenberg & Co., 93 Third avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh—transfer from S. Bing..... 5

RETAIL.

Asmus Hermon, tavern, 12 Diamond street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh—transfer from Samuel Prager 5
Allerton O. H., tavern, Penn avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from J. S. McPherson..... 5
Allen J. O., tavern, Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from M. Rabe..... 5
Anderson Mrs. Mary, tavern, 1249 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.. 21
Adam Mark, tavern, 608 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 13
Abrahams Henry, tavern, Banksville, Union township..... 13
Baumann Geo., tavern, Butler Plankroad, Shaler township, transfer from John Thiel..... 5
Besenacker John F., tavern, 71 Ridge avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny, transfer from John L. Brown..... 5
Brosi Bernhart, tavern, 1322 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from Edward Israel 5
Bartley Harvey, tavern, 1041 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from Wendel Daub..... 5
Geisler John, tavern, 51 Fourth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from J. G. F. Miller..... 5
Goeddel Peter, tavern, Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Chas. Kramer..... 5
Gilchrist Patrick, tavern, 2731 Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh..... 17
Getty John, tavern, 118 Grant street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh..... 17
Gallagher Wm., tavern, 391 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny..... 5
Hamilton John, tavern, Perry avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny; transfer from John Getty..... 5
Heyl Mrs. Barbara, tavern, Foster and Strawberry alley, Third ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from John Heyl..... 5
Heh Michael, tavern, Centre street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from H. Hemmerly..... 5
Hinman Aug., tavern, 395 Ohio street, Eighth ward, Allegheny; transfer from F. Crackins..... 5
Hogan Thomas, tavern, Penn avenue, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 5
Hilger Louis, tavern, 40 and 42 Ohio street, First ward, Allegheny.. 13
Krupmeyer Barbara, tavern, 73 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Mrs. M. Anderson..... 5
Keener D. C., tavern, 106 Fifth street, McKeesport; transfer from A. Scott... 5
Kaufman Thos., tavern, 14 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from J. Rauch..... 5
Kaufield Fritz., tavern, 1,306 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from W. Kramer..... 5
Kunz Jacob, tavern, 248 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny; transfer from J. Krapt..... 5
Krebs Bernard, tavern, 2,618 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Peter Krebs..... 5
Kohrssen Caroline, tavern, 104 Pennsylvania avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny 17
Keuer D. C., tavern, 106 Fifth street, McKeesport..... 5
Knester Jos., tavern, Perrysville road, McCandless township..... 13
Lee Wm. E., tavern, 77 and 79 Third avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh..... 21
Maier Chas., tavern, 134 East street, Third wa.d, Allegheny; transfer from A. Axter..... 5
Mower Geo